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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Inauguration of Gov. Geary.

Order of Procession—Defection in Harrisburg Fire Department—Scott Legion Pay their Respects—State Treasurer Mackey Serenaded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1870.

The Inauguration.

Both Houses adjourned for the inauguration at one o'clock.

The following programme was carried out in full, with this exception. It was agreed last night among the companies of the Harrisburg Fire Department, that if Colonel French's Excelsior Reserves of Philadelphia, a colored regiment, appeared in line, they, the Harrisburg firemen, would countermarch out of the line. Meantime Governor Geary was notified that such disaffection should not be construed into disrespect to him. The Excelsior was placed in the advance, holding the left, whereupon the Friendship Steam Fire Company of Harrisburg led in countermarch, the whole of the Harrisburg Fire Department following. The Good Will Hose and Good Will Steam Engine Companies of Philadelphia, the only visiting companies, stuck to the procession.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession moved at 11 o'clock, sharp, in the following order.

Chief and Detachment of Police of the city of Harrisburg.

Grand Marshal—Thomas J Jordan.

Special Aids—General Edward C. Williams and Major Harry Buehler.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Col. Edward G. Savage, Col. David H. Kimmel, Capt. Edward R. Watts, Lieut. David J. Unger and Maj Geo. F. Morgan.

First Division—Marshal, Col. W. W. Jennings. Assistant Marshals, Maj. James Woodall and Maj. And'w. Krause Maj. Gen. C. M. Prevost, commanding Division. Adjt. Gen. James Starr; Maj. R. R Smith, Judge Advocate; Maj. J. R. Hawkins; Maj. Gen. F. Morgan, Qrm.; Maj. Samuel Lewis; Maj. Joseph F. Tobias; Maj. Henry P. Huirneid.

First Brigade—Brig. Gen. J. W. Hoffman commanding. Band. Regiment National Guards, Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Hermanus Neff. Hay Veteran Zouaves, Capt. R. S. Avery commanding. York Zouaves, Capt. A. C. Stieg commanding. First City Zouaves, Capt. J. W. Awl commanding. Hazleton Zouaves, Capt. D. Swank commanding. Liberty Zouaves, Capt. Rosenstock.

Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Baxter commanding. Band. Regiment Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Col. A. J. Sellers commanding. Frankfort Zouaves, Capt. W. W. Stokes commanding. Lancaster Fencibles, Capt. Barnhart. Middletown Zouaves, Capt. W. H. Duhling. Worth Infantry, York, Capt. Samuel C. Ilginfritz. Excelsior Reserves, Col. French.

Second Division—Marshal, David McCormick. Assistant Marshals, Captain Harry R. Whitman and Maj. W. H. Egle. The Governor elect, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives and Heads of Departments, attended by Guards of Honor.

Third Division—Marshal, Colonel D. J. Unger. Assistant Marshals, Captain W. H. Eckels and Colonel Isaac Parker. Band. The Scott Legion, Soldiers of 1812, Officers of the United States Army and Officers and Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Officers and Soldiers and Wounded Soldiers of the late war.

Fourth Division—Marshal, Maj. Harry J. Shaffer. Assistant Marshals, Major John T. Morgan, Captain John Major. Band. Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Members of the Bar, the Mayor of the City of Harrisburg, President and Members of City Council, the City Treasurer of the city and other places, County and county officers, Members of the Press and other invited guests.

Fifth Division—Marshal, Major T. D. Greenawalt. Assistant Marshals, David Mumma, Jr., and B. Rush Bailey, Esq. Band. Knights Templar, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, of Pennsylvania, Masonic Masons, of Dauphin county, Druids, Knights of Lodges, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Good Templars, American Mechanics, Junior Sons of America, Steuben Bund, the Hebrew Society and other Civic Associations. Citizens in Carriages and on Horseback. Harrisburg Car Works, Locust Iron Works, Pennsylvania Steel Works, Bailey's Rolling Mill and Nail Works, McCormick's Rolling Mill and Paxton and Harrisburg Furnaces, and Citizens on Foot.

Sixth Division—Marshal, W. K. Verbeke. Assistant Marshals, R. R. Barr and W. N. Brown. Chief Engineer and assistants. Band. Friendship Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of the company. Good Will Engine Company of Philadelphia, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of the company. Hope Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hook and ladder truck, hose carriage and members of company. The Citizen Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company.

Seventh Division.—Marshal G. L. Braun. Assistant Marshals, William F. Peebles and H. W. Kettering. Band. Washington Hose Company, hose carriage drawn by members of the company. Good Will Hose Company of Philadelphia, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage drawn by the members of the company. Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, hook and ladder truck drawn by members of the company. Paxton Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company. Good Will Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, and members of company. Lochiel Fire Company, engine drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession marched down Second to Paxton, out Paxton to Front, up Front to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, out Market to Third, up Third to Walnut, out Walnut to Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, and up State to the Capitol, where the ceremonies of inauguration took place.

During the moving of the procession a salute was fired from Capitol Hill, and continued until the head of the procession reached the Capitol. The firing ceased at 11 o'clock, and the head of the column moved with the first gun.

Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson.

Upon the termination of the ceremonies of inauguration at the Capitol, the Governor was escorted to his residence by the Chief Marshal and his Aids, and the procession was dismissed. A National salute was then fired from the Capitol.

A guard was detailed by Major Gen. Provost to prevent improper persons from occupying the platform.

In the evening, after the inauguration, a grand Pyrotecnic display was exhibited, superintended by Prof. Jackson, of Philadelphia, in the Market Square. The exhibition comprised a number of choice pieces, with signal and honorary rockets, fountains and colored fires. The whole ended with a grand pyrotecnic combination, discharging thousands of stars of every hue, with mines, batteries, bombshells and rockets, in the midst of which appeared, in letters of silver fire, "Good Will to Gov. Geary," the whole surmounted with the old flag, whose wavy folds and untarnished stars blazed forth with unrivaled splendor.

PRAYER BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

The following is Bishop Simpson's prayer:

Oh Lord of Hosts, thou art King immortal, eternal and invisible. Thou art God over all, the blessed, forevermore. The universe own Thy sway. Thy breath gives existence and duration to nations. Thy own hand satisfies the desire of every living thing. All power comes from Thee. All authority exists by Thy ordination. We praise Thee, that Thou hast had thoughts of pity and of condescension towards our race and those who are sinful and polluted. We praise Thee that Thy thoughts of mercy have been higher than the heavens, and Thy compassion boundless as Thine own infinitude. Thou hast sent Thy Son into the world to save sinners. In His name we come unto Thee, and we praise Thee for Thy word, for the revelation of Thy truth, for the good of Thy body in spirit and for all the blessings Thou has bestowed upon us. We pray for the forgiveness of our sins, and the renewal of Thy holy grace. We praise Thee because Thou hast given us a goodly heritage. Thou wast with our fathers in their days of trouble, and hast made deep and broad the foundations of our national existence. We praise Thee that Thou wast with us in recent days of darkness and trial, and hast brought us safely out of our conflicts. We thank Thee for the return of peace and unity to the nation, and pray that Thy blessing may continue with and fall upon the people of our nation, and may they ever continue in union. Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, both houses of Congress, all officers of the army and navy, all powers executive, legislative and judicial; and may our nation continue to be one whose God is the Lord. And we praise Thee, Almighty Father, for Thy goodness to us as a Commonwealth. We thank Thee that Thou hast crowned our State with plenty and covered our valleys with verdure, and put into the bosom of our mountains the richest treasures. We praise Thee for all mercies, civil and social, conferred upon us. And now we come before Thee with grateful hearts, thus praising Thy great name for the blessings which surround us. May Thy special benediction be upon this multitude, now gathered before Thee. Bless Thy servant, the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, who is about to be inaugurated for the duties of his second term. We thank Thee that Thou hast preserved him in the perils of battle and watched over him in the hours of peace. We pray that Thou will guard his life and health. May Thy blessing be upon the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are now in session, and may all their enactments be in Thy wisdom and fear, and all things be done to promote the interests of this great State. And may all the officers who occupy subordinate positions rule also in Thy fear, and may the people, with habits of frugality and industry, be a great people whose God is the Lord. Hear us while we unite praying as thou hast taught us.

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

PAID THEIR RESPECTS.

At the conclusion of Governor Geary's inaugural, (given in full on our second page,) about thirty members of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia, headed by Gen. Reynolds, addressed Gov. Geary in congratulatory terms, to which he responded briefly.

TREASURER MACKEY SERENADED.

The Good Will Fire Company of Philadelphia serenaded Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, to night. Gen. Bonham responded on behalf of Mr. Mackey.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Consolidation Remonstrance — Committee in the Scull-Findley Case—Variety of Bills Introduced—Resolution to Increase Governor's Salary Defeated.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1870.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a remonstrance from Ormsby borough against consolidation with South Pittsburgh.

Also, a bill relating to the Allegheny County Sheriff.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the Pittsburgh Mercantile Library Hall supplement, which passed finally.

COMMITTEE DRAWN.

At the evening session the following committee was selected in the Scull-Findley contested election case: Randall, Linderman, Lowry, Brook, Osterhout, Brown, Allen—four Republican and three Democrats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE: Providing for an extra tax for Sewickley borough.

By Mr. KERR. Extending the boundary of the lower island in the Allegheny river.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS. Supplement for the Board of Health, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. MILLAR: Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Virginia Railroad.

By Mr. WALTON: Extending the supplement of 1863 to the act relating to the draining of wet or sprouting land in certain counties to Allegheny.

Also, increasing the fees of Surveyors attending as witnesses in Allegheny county Courts to five dollars per diem.

Also, a supplement to the act of 1869, giving the new wards of Allegheny City compensation from the old wards for school purposes, authorizing bonds in payment and exemption of the same from taxation.

Also, changing the name of Monongahela Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

By Mr. BEANS: Preventing gambling and lotteries in Pennsylvania.

By Mr. CRAIG: Requiring license from county treasurers for vending patent rights.

Also, declaring every recognizance binding on defendants and securities till properly discharged by the proper magistrate or court.

Also, giving the Court of Common Pleas the power of granting divorces in all cases where the best interests of plaintiffs and public morality is subserved.

By Mr. DAVIS: Providing that all actions upon fraud or deceit must be commenced two years from date.

By Mr. REINOEHL: Punishing by fine and imprisonment injury to baggage.

Also, punishing the publication of obscene advertisements.

By Mr. JOHNSON: Giving the State Historian $3,000 salary.

Also, providing for a Convention for revising, correcting and amending the State Constitution.

By Mr. SHURLOCK: Incorporating the Artizans Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, preventing the contagion of small pox in the Commonwealth by prohibiting school boards admitting children without previous vaccination.

Also, extending the Allegheny county act exempting seamstresses from execution or distress for rent to private families in the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Mr. ADAIRE called up the Senate bill to increase the Governor's salary to $7,000. Lost—yeas 44, nays 47.

Telegraph Strike Ended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 18.—The following dispatch and letter show the situation of the telegraphic strike in New York and this city at this date:

NEW YORK, January 17. — *To all Officers of T. P. L.*: I have canvassed the situation and believe it useless to continue the strike. I hereby absolve all Western Union members from their oaths, and advise them to return to work.

[Signed.] R. W. POPE, G. R. O.

Chicago, January 18, 1870.—Col. J. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph—Dear Sir: The above is a copy of a dispatch received here in official cipher of the T. P. L. Please make whatever use of it you may deem proper. A meeting will be called this evening, when the Chicago circuit will be formally dissolved and all its members released from all oaths and pledges of the Telegraphers' Protective League, and urged hereafter to act as may best promote their own interest and those of their employers. Yours respectfully,

A. L. BAKER.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Great Excitement in Paris—The Arraignment of Rochefort — Angry Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Petroleum Storage at London, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 17. — The *Marseillaise* to day publishes the following dispatch from Madrid: "A public meeting of twenty thousand Republicans, in Madrid, by an unanimous vote, send congratulations to the Republicans of Paris and to Deputy Rochefort, the devoted champion of the Democracy."

In the Corps Legislatif the debate on the arraignment of Deputy Henri Rochefort was opened. From the beginning of the sitting of the Chamber it was crowded with spectators, and all Deputies were present. Rochefort occupied his usual seat, and all the members of the Cabinet were present. M. Ollivier opened the discussion with a proposition, made on the part of the Left Centre, and said they felt confident of the strength of the Ministry, and would advise adversely to the prosecution against the appeal of the Deputy Rochefort.

M. Ollivier replied that the Government could not accept this proposal. He demanded a vote of the Chamber on the question at issue, otherwise the Ministry could not continue in office. The declaration was received with applause from all parts of the hall.

M. Rochefort, in a violent speech declared that the Ministry were determined to get rid of him, as a Deputy, not being able to destroy him. Rochefort was frequently interrupted by protestations from the members. A large military force is on hand. The debate is still going on.

2:30 P. M.—Another popular manifestation of sympathy for Rochefort is reported in the Boulevard Montmartre.

5:00 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif, M. Rochefort made a brief but bitter speech in reply to the Minister of Justice, and was frequently interrupted by applause in the galleries and lobbies. Immense crowds of people are gathered in Place De La Concorde and on the quay of the Tuileries, opposite the hall of the Legislative body. Guards have been doubled.

5:30 P. M.—The multitude of the people from overcrowding around the Legislative chambers. The public are not permitted to cross the Pont De La Concorde, which leads directly to that point.

8:00 P. M.—The debate is closed, and the Chamber has decided to grant the demand of the Government for the arraignment of Rochefort. The vote stood two hundred and twenty-six for and thirty-four against the prosecution. As soon as the vote was announced Deputy Gamboa rose and protested against this sudden termination of the debate, which he charged was brought about to prevent a proper consideration of so grave a question. The Chamber then adjourned. When the news of the result was received by the crowds waiting outside, a great demonstration was made in favor of Rochefort in Place de la Concorde.

PARIS, January 18.—The great demonstration of last night, on the Boulevard, by the friends of Rochefort, was enthusiastic. The crowd was finally dispersed by the military without any serious conflict, and the troops occupied the Boulevard until this morning. The police were also very active all night. There was considerable disorder, and many arrests were made. At this hour (1:30 P. M.) the city is quiet.

M. Raspal, one of the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif, died this forenoon.

The execution of Trauppman the murderer of the Kinck family, fixed for today, has been postponed until next Tuesday.

PARIS, January 18.—The Corps Legislatif held an animated session to-day. There was an acrimonious discussion between Minister Ollivier and Deputy Gambetta. The latter in the course of a personal attack declared that the Minister was the last person to speak to any one of conscience, as his own was most supple and changeable. This caused great agitation in the Chamber and the Deputy was called to order. Later in the debate M. Gambetta indulged in another attack on the Ministry, when Ollivier exclaimed, "I recall the gentleman to order." Gambetta replied, "And I recall the Minister to a sense of himself." A scene of violent excitement followed this passage and the proceedings were interrupted for some minutes. As soon as order was restored the discussion was dropped and other questions taken up.

It is reported that deputations from other cities are coming here to attend the funeral of Raspail. Fears of disorder are entertained.

Trauppman, the murderer of the Kinck family, will be executed to morrow.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 18.—The *Vose De Cuba*, in an editorial yesterday, protested against the petition recently forwarded to Spain in favor of certain reforms, claiming such reforms would be a movement backward, adverse to liberal institutions, probably productive of discord among the Spaniards.

Telegrams from the Cenco Villas district announce that in the recent engagement there were forty-eight insurgents killed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 18.—The *News* of today, speaking in regard to the Winnepeg rebellion, does not attach much importance to the movement, but intimates that the Red River people can't hope for recognition as a crown colony so long as a rebellion continues.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 18.—The steamers City of Baltimore, St. Louis, Prussia and Cuba have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 18.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¾; account 92¾. American securities quiet; 5 20s, '62s, 86¾; '65s, old, 86¾; '68s, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie. 18; Illinois Central, 104; Atlantic & Great Western. 26¾.

FRANKFORT, January 18.—Bonds flat, 91¾.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Bourse dull; rentes 73f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—The weather is fair throughout England. Favorable advices from Manchester cause activity here. Cotton; sales of 14,000 bales; sales of upland 1,158 bales, Orleans 11,718. Uplands fair 9¾d; low 9d for California white, 7s 8d@7s 9d for red winter, and 8s 6d for red winter; receipts for 5 days, 27,500 quarters, all American. Corn 7s@7s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Peas 34s 6d. Flour 21s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 102s. Lard 69s. Cheese 71s. Bacon 57s. Produce unchanged. Refined petroleum 2s.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Tallow firm, 46s 6d. Sugar easier; on spot 39s 3d. Linseed cakes 100s@106s. Linseed 59s@59s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s 9d. Turpentine firm.

ANTWERP, January 18. — Petroleum firm, 60¾f.

BREMEN, Jan. 18.—Petroleum firm.

HAMBURG, Jan. 18.—Petroleum firm.

HAVRE, January 18.—Cotton firm at 137¾f.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Petroleum closed firm at 61f.

Steamboat Sunk—The Insurance.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The steamer Lizzie Gill, which sunk near Helena, Arkansas, on Sunday, was valued at fifty thousand dollars. Insured in national, Boston, $2500; Home, New Haven, $3000; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, $3750; Eureka, Boatmens and Citizens, Pittsburgh, $5000 each; Pittsburgh, of Pittsburgh, $2000; Boatmens, of St. Louis, $5000.

The latest advices from the boat say the river was rising rapidly and the prospect of raising her very dubious.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—The officers of the Mississippi report that the steamer Lizzie Gill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, with a valuable cargo, swamped from being overloaded and sunk in Swope Grass Bend, below Napoleon, on Sunday afternoon. She lies straight with four feet of water on the lower deck. She added 100 bales of cotton and 600 sacks of oil cake here. The Mississippi took the deck freight and Magenta sixty five head of mules. The Gill was owned by Capt. Ruffinger and others of St. Louis.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The House Virginia Bill Further Discussed Without Action. HOUSE: League Island Navy Yard—Forcible Speech by Mr. Dawes in Opposition.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1870.

SENATE.

PETITIONS, &C.

A large number of petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. DRAKE presented a petition from the letter carriers of St. Louis, Mo., for an increase of compensation.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, and other purposes, providing for the transportation of imports in bond to various interior ports of entry. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads. Referred to Committee on Lands.

The House bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency was passed.

Mr. HAMLIN was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, vice Mr. Fessenden.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill came up.

Mr. THAYER resumed the floor in opposition to the unconditional admission of the State, because guarantees for present and future security had not been given.

Mr. NYE repeated his belief that the good faith of Congress required the unconditional admission of Virginia.

Mr. DRAKE asserted his distrust of the Virginia Legislature and insisted upon the imposition of fundamental conditions, as a means of enabling Congress more readily to deal with Virginia if she should prove treacherous to the confidence which might be reposed in her admission.

Mr. NORTON WARRT read a telegram announcing the ratification of the XVth Amendment by the Rhode Island Legislature, and said if Virginia was admitted she would complete the States whose votes were necessary to make the amendment a part of the Constitution.

Mr. NORTON delivered a speech in review of reconstruction legislation, during which he incidentally stated that a military commission was now sitting at Atlanta to determine upon the qualifications of members of the Georgia Legislature, and was exercising an authority equal to that of the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the statement was true, the authority of the commission must have been received from the Queen of Great Britain, for it could not have been received from the President of the United States or from law.

Mr. NORTON replied that the fact was as he had stated it, and said this was but one instance of the ultimate and unwarranted use of power in the south under the acts of Congress, which were practically defective.

At 4:30 Mr. Norton yielded the floor to adjourn, and the Senate adopted the motion, by 34 to 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The House took up the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. DAWES opposed it, because under it the Secretary of the Navy could sell $5,000,000 worth of property at private sale of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to whom he pleased, when he pleased and on what terms he pleased, the only obligation on him being that he should obtain the approval of the President, who from the nature of his duties could pay no attention to the proceedings; because the treasury was not in funds abundant enough to undertake the work; and because it being in time of peace enlargement of navy yards. Mr. Dawes criticised the estimates furnished by the Navy Department, which propose, besides $800,000 for League Island, a total expenditure of $3,607,394, against $451,000 last year. The estimates did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to effect a saving of $2,000,000 in the article of coal alone, which had only cost $150,000 for the last two years. That was an achievement in mathematics which found parallel only in the achievements of the Postmaster General, who proposed to save $5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the franking privilege, while the franked matter would not produce $200,000. The book of estimates for the next fiscal year contained appropriations to the amount of $24,325,178, against appropriations for the same objects last year of $5,403,000 and the administration of Andrew Johnson had been accused of profligacy in the expenditures! The people had tried it on that charge, had found it guilty and taken from it the sceptre of power and put it in the hands of the Republican party on its professions of economy in the administration of the public service. The people intended to hold them to their promise. Let what was the first evidence they put to the purity of their determination to carry out their pledges? While he knew the ungracious position he occupied, he proposed to speak plainly, but truly, to his party friends in the House. He knew that there was not much comfort to be derived from the words of a friend. Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, estimated that he could carry on the government for $303,003,000, and that amount had been cut down over $20,000,000. What did their own administration estimate it would carry on the government one year for? $311,097,174! An increase of over $8,000,000 beyond the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and an increase of $49,628,537 over the amount appropriated for the present year. But this included an error of over $7,000,000 in the footing up of the Postoffice Department, which would reduce the increase to $42,000,000. But he believed, not entering into an estimate, there was a little sugar plum of $800,000 for League Island, and back of it also were the millions that would be added by the Senate to the appropriation bills as they passed the House. In the House alone the pledges of the Republican party were to be redeemed. They could have no aid, either at the other end of the avenue or other end of the capital, and he put it to the Republicans of the people whether they would inaugurate new public works on the broad estimate of $24,000,000. The true right lay in the policy of "the other end of the avenue," that with all its professions of economy, and with all heralding by telegraph and otherwise of reduction, there was but one of those departments that did not estimate an increase of expenditures over appropriations of last year. That exception was the post office, unpopular Attorney General, and he hoped it was not because of that remarkable trait in his character that it was contemplated at "the other end of the capital" to relieve him from further public service and drive him into private life. There was a new Postoffice at New York, which the architect said would cost $4,000,000, and the granite for which was estimated to cost $1,500,000. Were they going on with such expenditures? Were they going to put $3,000,000 from the old Philadelphia Navy Yard and $200,000 from the Treasury into League Island, when they might as well wait five years?

Two things seemed to be desired: A reduction of the public debt by the administration, and a relief from the burdens of taxation. By this House neither of these things could be accomplished without the other thing, which both parties had a reduction of expenditures. How was it proposed "at the other end of the avenue" to pay the public debt, unless expenditures were reduced? How did the House propose to relieve the people and the enterprise and the capital of the country from the burdens of taxation under the country now groaning, unless the expenditures were reduced? He called upon the members of the House to stand by the Committee on Appropriations in the pledge, which it now gave to the country, that it would cut down those estimates below the figures at which the country took power from Andrew Johnson. In order to do that they must forego any private interests, and private and imaginary political gain in localities by the expenditure of money. They must rise above those considerations and look to general results, and then the fingers of industry would again ply their work, enterprise would gain courage, the country would go on in prosperity and in development, and the Nation would in the years that were to come build navy yards at League Island and at New London, and amplify those at Boston and Portsmouth and all over the country. If that should be the policy, there would be a reduction of expenditures so that thereby the people might be relieved from the burdens of taxation at one end of the avenue and the public debt might be paid at the other.

It was with this view, and because he believed it to be a test question, that he would move to lay the bill on the table, and would, on that motion, call the yeas and nays, so the people might know who would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its attempt to curtail the expenditures of the government.

Very marked attention was paid on both sides of the House to the speech of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KELLY followed in reply to Mr. Davis, in support of the bill, but he had been speaking only a few minutes when the morning hour expired and the bill went over under the rules.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then took up Mr. Judd's apportionment bill, and speeches were made by Mr. Palmer in support and by Messrs. Hoar and Willard in opposition.

Finally Mr. SCOFIELD moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Agreed to. —yeas 104, nays 64. The vote was a sectional one, Western members mostly voting in the negative.

THE CAPITAL.

Gold Ring Investigation—Suffrage Convention—Revenue Decision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1870.

GOLD RING INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had before them to-day Mr. Stout, cashier of the 10th National Bank, New York, and Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Heath & Co., who were brokers for Jay Gould & Co., and whose testimony was heard relative to the late gold panic.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the Universal Suffrage Association met this morning in Lincoln Hall. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in a speech predicted that woman suffrage would be the great question at issue in 1872, and if the Republican members of Congress did not hurry up and endorse it the Democratic party would step in and deprive them of all the glory by proposing the desired sixteenth amendment.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, of St. Louis, asserted the West had set the ball of suffrage in motion and would not rest until the East had come into line.

Senator Pomeroy made a short speech, taking the ground that as woman was amenable before the law, she was therefore fully qualified to vote.

Addresses were also made by Susan B. Anthony and others.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano has decided that the tax on dividends, undistributed sums, &c., by section 120 of the Internal revenue, upon dividend interest coupons amounts used for construction, &c., by section 120, and upon salaries by section 123, did not expire on the 31st ult, but should hereafter be paid as heretofore.

THE STRIKE OVER.

The remaining telegraph operators in this city who were on the strike, this morning indicated a desire to return to work and a portion of them have been set to work.

NEW YORK CITY.

Renewed Fighting in Cuba—The Small Pox.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 18, 1870.

FROM CUBA.

A letter from Cienfuegos, January 6th, says Gen. Caribo, who left Cienfuegos with a strong column for the purpose of attacking rebel positions, has been routed and driven back by the forces under Gen. Cavcda. There was a heavy fight and the losses on both sides were considerable. The Spaniards suffered far the most, which compelled Caribo to retire. He did not stop until he reentered Cienfuegos. The losses of the Spanish General were so great that he asked reinforcements from the Captain General, confessing his inability to prosecute the campaign without additional troops. General Cavoda had under his orders in the fight more than six thousand men, who fought admirably.

THE SMALL POX.

The Board of Health report 160 cases of small pox now in the city, confined entirely to the Eleventh Seventeenth, and part of the Fifteenth wards, and almost wholly to persons of foreign birth, recently arrived in this country. The total of adult cases since the first of October is 800; deaths in November and December 70. The school children have all been thoroughly vaccinated and the boards of the city is well protected so far as they are concerned. The majority of the cases now prevailing are of a mild form of varieloid. Every means have been taken by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of the contagion.

—There is said to be a prospect of a lively fight between the Express Companies. The Adams Company claims the right to run from Pittsburgh to Chicago, by reason of its contract with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. This road has leased the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the Adams people insist that the privilege to run over the Pennsylvania Central extends to its leased lines. In case the Adams attempts this, the American will proceed to open offices between Washington and Boston, and run upon the route it asked for as an equivalent for the Pittsburgh and Chicago. One of the representatives of the American Company says that the threatened action of the Adams people will violate the arrangements that have been in force for twenty five years.

—A committee of the Georgia Legislature has addressed a letter to General Terry, protesting against his manner of assembling that body as illegal and unconstitutional. The House met and received an order from Governor Bullock, approved by General Terry, to the effect that, in order to give all persons of loyal sentiments a right to participate in the reconstruction acts, and give ample time to persons who desire to take the oath. In order to do so, the Governor ordered a recess until Wednesday.

—The total loss by the fire at Indianapolis, Monday night, is estimated at $250,000, and the total insurance is $145,000. The following insurance companies have losses: Home, Columbus, Ohio, $2,500; Ætna, New York, $3,000; Western, Buffalo, $2,500; North America, Hartford, $5,000; North American, New York, $2,500; Pacific, San Francisco, $2,500; Lumbermen's, Chicago, $5,000; International, New York, $2,500; Merchants, Chicago, $2,580; North British and Merchants, $5,000; Home, New York, $5,000.

—Ramon S. La Rue, an extensive shipper (at New York) of goods to Havana, is charged with having, within three months, filed his petition in bankruptcy, and while well knowing himself to be insolvent obtained large quantities of goods on credit, and disposed of them at low prices, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The value of the goods alleged to have been unlawfully converted and concealed is about one hundred thousand dollars.

—Monday the President sent the following nominations to the Senate: United States Attorney, Darius H. Starbuck, North Carolina; Henry B. Swope, Western District of Pennsylvania; Nathan Webb, Maine; Sebastian T. Marble, United States Marshal, Maine; Milton Kelley, Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Idaho; Edmund S. Kearney, United States Marshal, and George Jacobs, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Secretary Seward has arrived at Havana from Mexico.

—J. Wilson Shaffer, of Ohio, has been confirmed as Governor of Utah.

—The Hudson river is blocked below Albany with ice from the Mohawk.

—Prewett's Knob, Ky., was completely destroyed by the storm on Saturday night.

—Hon. Lot M. Morrill was yesterday re elected United States Senator from Maine.

—A site has been selected in Lafayette Square, in Washington, for a new State Department.

The nomination of H. H. Emmons, as Circuit Judge of the Sixth District, has been confirmed.

—The Mechanics Bank at New York was victimized yesterday on a check altered from $50 to $100 61.

—A formal reception will be given at Washington on the 27th to Prince Arthur by the English Minister.

—Fisk and Gould will testify to-day at Washington about the gold panic at New York a few months since.

—A fleet of thirteen Spanish gunboats arrived in Charleston harbor on Monday for coal and supplies.

—The gambling houses in New Orleans have been closed, in conformity to the recent act of the State Legislature.

—The Letter Carriers Convention at Washington resolved to ask Congress to pay each of them $1,000 per annum.

—The thermometer at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday morning, stood at sixteen below zero. At St. Paul it was twenty-five below.

—Secretary Boutwell yesterday explained to the Senate Committee on Finance his plan for funding the National debt.

—Articles for a prize fight between Jem Mace and Jem Allen, on the 10th of April, were signed at New York on Monday. Purse $5,000.

—A convention of steamboat men meet at St. Louis to-day to consider the navigation laws and take measures to effect needed changes in them.

—Wm. Johnson, a resident on Elston road, near Chicago, Monday night, committed suicide by taking poison. He was in the last stages of consumption.

—The motion to set aside the judgment in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad cases will be heard before Judge Talcott, at Rochester, on the 31st.

—The storm on Monday morning destroyed Point Rock near Huntsville, Ala. Some freight cars standing on a switch were lifted and carried three hundred yards away.

—Albert Speyers and John Bonner were examined before the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress on Monday, on the subject of the September gold panic in New York.

—Prince Arthur will leave Montreal for New York on the 20th. It is said the President of the New York Central Railroad has sent his private car to Montreal for the use of the party.

—In a drunken brawl Monday night, at Louisville, Edwin Price was struck on the head with a stone by Taylor Chilton, and died Tuesday morning. Chilton was bound over to the criminal court.

—The storm of Sunday swept over the greater portion of Michigan. In St. Joseph county several buildings were destroyed, and a man named Boyer was killed and several others injured.

—All that part of Louisville lying on the levee below Fourth street was submerged yesterday, and the occupants were busily engaged in removing property to safe quarters by means of skiffs.

—At Cincinnati, Monday, Louisa Wilson, alias Davis, convicted of stealing $5,000 worth of diamonds from the store of H. Prouhet, a few months since, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

—The bill granting State aid and right of way to branches to New Orleans of the Chattanooga Railroad, has passed the House of the Louisiana Legislature. It meets with opposition from the New Orleans press.

—The House of the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday ratified the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of fifty-seven to nine. The Senate passed the resolution in June.

—The river at Louisville yesterday continued to swell at the rate of two and a half inches per hour. Boats on the stocks at the Jeffersonville ship yards had to be scuttled to be kept from being swept away.

—A joint resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky House of Representatives for the removal of the remains of Ex-President Polk to Louisville and the erection over them of a suitable monument.

—A shooting affray occurred at Sardis, Miss., a few days ago, between F. M. Benner, a merchant, and Adolph McCracken, express agent, during which the former was shot through the shoulder dangerously.

—The family of Mr. Cook, consisting of himself, wife, two children and servant, residing in Chicago, were dangerously poisoned on Monday night from eating biscuits made from some new baking powder prepared in New York.

—The wholesale boot and shoemakers of the United States,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
AZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
f Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday t 121¼.

WE ARE thankful to Prof. J. P. WICKSHAM, the able State Superintendent of ublic Schools, for a copy of the Annual ennsylvania School Report of 1869.

THE receipts for the Avondale Reief Fund, up to January 12th, were bout $131,000. The plan adopted by he trustees for the distribution of the unds, as heretofore printed in these colmns, is said to meet the approbation of ll parties.

In the arrangement of the Standing Committees of the House, Speaker STRANG has given to Allegheny the Chairman's place on the Library, (Millar,) Mining and Manufactures, (Humphreys,) nd Retrenchment and Reform, (White.) To the bolters, he gave the heads of Committees on Judiciary, (local) Federal elations, Education, Estates and Esheats, Counties and Townships, Agriculture and Military.

AMONG other nominations submitted by he President to the Senate on Monday ast, was that of H. B. SWOPE, Esq., as United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, *vice* Carnahan. None of our city journals of yesterday seemed, however, to have the news This was the fault of the Associated Press. This nomination gives the fullest atisfaction to the Republicans of the District, who will rely upon its due confirmation by the Senate.

TWENTY FOUR States have already ratified the XVth Article. Six more, viz: Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Rhode Island, Texas and Georgia will do the same, and probably before the present month expires. But twenty-eight States are absolutely requisite to the adoption of the Article. In any event, before the completion of the first year of GRANT'S Presidential term, on the 4th of March next, his Declaration of Rights, in the name of humanity, will become an irrevocable law for all the millions of the present and the future upon this continent.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Enough is known of the sentiments of the members of the Ecumenical Council, o make it certain that the dogma of the nfallibility of the Pope, together with the yllabus, will be sustained by a large majority. But when that shall be done, nd the votes counted and recorded, will t convince those Catholics who do not believe that the Pope is infallible, and who now oppose that dogma, that they were in error?

The liberal or opposition party in the Council, although in a minority, are still powerful in numbers, in talents, and n the energy, intelligence and numbers of their constituencies, and, measured by his rule, may be the preponderating party n the Church. They have been much weakened in the Council, however, by the defection of Cardinal SCHWARZENBERG, Primate of Bohemia, in which country he bears the rank of Prince. This gentleman, a few weeks ago was regarded as the head of the liberal party; but recently is heart failed him, and now his name is ranked among the Ultramontanes. This s a weakened and despirited the other ide, and doubtless occasions no little exasperation.

THE SCULL AND FINDLEY CONTEST.

We have carefully read the remarks in which Senator Lowry attempted to jus ify his vote, for the exclusion of a Republican Senator holding the *prima facie* title to the seat from the Somerset district, dmitting, in his stead, a Democratic constant whose paper title presented a clear case of violation of the Act of Assembly f July 2d, 1839. Mr. Lowry's points re that—

1st. Findley's return was signed regularly by three judges and addressed to he Secretary of State.

2d, Scull's return was signed by but ne judge and addressed to the Senate.

3d. The recognition of Scull's right would be against the majority vote of the people, against the returns of a majority f the judges and against an Act requiring a committee to be drawn upon the returns before the Senate.

4th. He relies upon an *ex parte* "opinion" of B. H. Brewster in the premises.

5th. He puts the *onus* of a contest upon Scull, promising to support his claims if legally substantiated.

Senator Lowry's vote, on these grounds, is favor of the Democratic contestant, is sustained by a few Republican journals which, very singularly, are just now willing to uphold the surrender of one branch of the Legislature to the Democracy. If the Senator was right in his assertion of the superior claims of Mr. Findley, his vote was entirely justifiable. He was not right, if he was so clearly wrong as to leave his action without a shadow of legal excuse, then would there be some good reasons to hold him responsible for a deliberate disregard of his own Senatorial duty, and for a corrupt purpose.

A letter from a friend at Harrisburg says:

"There never was a clearer case in law than that of Mr. Scull. The vote of Allegheny township, in Somerset county, was never before the county election board at Somerset at all, although the law expressly requires it to be there within three days of the election. The County Board remained in session the whole day and until one o'clock on the morning of the fourth day for that township's votes, and it did not come, and then the board adjourned *sine die*. This *ended* the board, and there was then no legal mode to get the returns before the District Board that met at Bedford. Before adjourning, the Somerset Board appointed a Return District Judge, Hicks, and gave him the official returns. He went to Bedford, two Democrats repudiated the regular returns and *illegally* took in the Allegheny township vote. They had no right to receive any but the official returns brought by the regularly appointed return judge of Somerset. The case was clear, beyond all doubt on the law, and the duty of the Senate was plain."

The writer of this letter is in a position to know the facts, and his reputation in his county does not admit of any doubt to his perfect veracity, or the correctness of his judgment.

Somerset is a Republican county, while Bedford and Fulton are Democratic. The true return judge sent from each county to the district board was of corresponding politics. Allegheny township, in Somerset, gave 40 majority for Findley, who with it is elected and without it defeated. From the majority report upon this contested seat, submitted to the Senate by Messrs. White and Howard, we gather the following additional facts, which no one yet contradicts. The question before the Senate and its committee was this: Who, upon the certificates and papers admitted, has the *prima facie* right to a vacant seat?" Mr. Findley presented a certificate signed by the two return judges of Bedford and Fulton, and by one Mowry, claiming to be return judge of Somerset, which counted the missing Allegheny tp. vote, and declared the election of Findley by 23 majority. Mr. Scull offered all that the usurpation of the two Democratic judges had left to him, a certificate signed by Hicks, the regular return judge from Somerset, not counting the Allegheny vote because it had not been returned at Somerset according to law, and declaring the election of Scull by 17 majority. It is not denied that Hicks was, and Mowry was not, the legal representative of Somerset in the district board. But this board voted Hicks out, and voted in Mowry, an intruder, with no legal title, but who was the bearer of an illegal return, including the Allegheny vote, made up at Somerset, after midnight of the third day, after the *sine die* adjournment of the regular county board, by a caucus of a small minority of five Democratic members of that county board. All these facts are without contradiction.

In the COFFROTH and KOUNTZ case, December 16, 1864, it was held by the Attorney General and sustained by the House, that "the district board had no right to go behind the certified returns brought by such return judge from his county, and that this rule is equally binding upon legislative committees in any contest." The evidence before the Committee in the present case showed clearly that Hicks was the regular judge from Somerset, and Mr. Findley did not even attempt to prove that Mowry was legally that judge. It was equally clear that the return brought by Hicks was the only legal, officially certified return from Somerset. This paper fully agreed with the official returns of Somerset, as filed in the prothonotary's office of that county, by the county election board. The paper brought by Mowry to Bedford has never been placed on the Somerset county files.

In throwing out the only legal returns from Somerset, the district board violated the law which required them to cast up and certify all the votes legally returned to them. Their certificate to Mr. Findley was therefore flagrantly defective and did not even make for him a *prima facie* case. The Committee of the Senate therefore decided the Findley certificate to be irregular for the reason stated, and the Scull certificate to be irregular because not signed by the Bedford and Fulton judges. It remained then for the Committee to see which of the claimants had the best *prima facie* case. Following the well settled precedent in the Coffroth case, the Committee proceeded to blend together all the officially certified and regular returns before them from the three counties, and none others. This necessarily threw out the vote of Allegheny township, of which there is no legal certificate to-day, either before the Senate, or on the official files of the district board, or of the Somerset county prothonotary, and which can be legally made of weight in no contest over this seat, for or against either of the claimants. The result was an ascertained majority for Scull, in whose favor the Committee accordingly reported.

If it be said that it would be a hardship to throw out the Allegheny vote altogether, the obvious reply is that it is a hardship which existing laws absolutely require. Shall the laws be violated to admit a vote which is now legally excluded? Is it a greater hardship to comply with the law, and throw out an illegal certificate, or trample upon its plain letter for the sake of securing any man's election? Following the letter and spirit of the laws, the vote of the delinquent township cannot be counted, and Scull is elected the Senator. Disregarding the laws in their letter and spirit, and looking only to the votes actually cast, but not lawfully certified, we must concede the claim for Findley. It is a plain issue between the law with all the legal facts on one side, and other facts without any law and against the law on the other.

Senators Lowry and Billingfelt preferred the revolutionary course, overthrowing the law, and admitting a claimant who had a popular but not a legal title. This extraordinary course, for Senators of their experience, has been explained as the result of an agreement between those Senators and the Democratic leaders at the Capital. We have already given the full details of this agreement to the public. The other day, we printed a letter from Harrisburg, reporting the substance of a conversation with Senator Lowry's private secretary, who frankly admitted the existence of such an agreement, and that the Senator proposes to be a Democratic candidate for re-election next October. This secretary, a Mr. Martin, writes us "to correct" our report We append his letter:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1870.

EDITOR GAZETTE—DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an extract from a private letter published in the GAZETTE of this morning, purporting to give a conversation I had with a gentleman on the floor of the House one evening last week. The letter states that I said *"that there was a direct bargain made by Lowry with the Democrats to this effect:* that *if he, Lowry, would assist in ousting Scull and giving his seat to Findley, the Democrats would vote for Irwin.* The writer has either wilfully or unintentionally misrepresented what I said. What I did state was *that there was no direct bargain made by Lowry with the Democrats, and that the only arrangement entered into was an unsolicited agreement on the part of the Democrats, that if Low y would maintain the position he had already voluntarily taken on the Scull-Findley case, they would assist him in electing Irwin State Treasurer.*

I made no statement that Lowry *"would run next year for Senator against the regular nominee of the party"* and that *"he would have to look to the Democrats for support,"* as the letter asserts I did though say that Mr. Lowry should be an Independent candidate for State Senator next year, he would doubtless draw a large vote from both parties on local issues," or something to that effect. I am not authorized, however, nor did I say that Lowry would be a candidate for re-election to the State Senate in any way, shape or manner.

By giving this explanation a place in your columns, you will oblige.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. M. MARTIN.

—Thanks to Mr. A. M. Martin, Private Secretary to Senator Lowry, for this explicit statement, by authority, of the precise "understanding" by which the Coalition has been cemented. His letter admits the substantial truth of all the public suspicions of corruption and treachery in the premises. We now know why and how Senator Scull has lost his seat. The case can go to the jury! Senator Lowry's confidential clerk and amanuensis makes a public confession of an agreement actually entered into, between that Senator and the Democrats, binding him to the exclusion of the only lawfully elected Senator from the Somerset district, a Republican, and of course conferring the seat upon his Democratic competitor—in consideration of Democratic votes to beat the regular Republican nominee for Treasurer. This tells the whole story! A Republican Senate sold to gain control of the public funds! Mr. Martin's indiscreet frankness ruins his confiding employer, but it will open the eyes of an indignant people!

—The United States Supreme Court resumed its sessions at Washington City on Monday. Attorney General Hoar announced the death of E. M. Stanton and pronounced an eulogy on his character. He then presented the resolutions adopted by the bar last week in reference to that event. The Chief Justice remarked that the Court concurred fully in what had been said concerning Mr. Stanton, and therefore the Court would adjourn until Tuesday morning.

Gov. Geary's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been honored, a second time, by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizens of the Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and, therefore, I unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason, devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields, and blessed the labors of the husbandmen. Peace has restored our people to their homes, and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and Nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the Far West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unparalleled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all questions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and know of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, on this occasion, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now, acknowledging my responsibility in its broadest sense, as a representative, to my constituents, and considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself, briefly to refer to the documents indicated, for a definition of the general policy which is intended as a guide for the incoming administration, rather than encumber this address, or unnecessarily delay this audience with their repetition. I have no new pledges to make, but confidently refer to the record of my past life, as evidence at least of my zeal and devotion to the best interests of my State and country, and for the rectitude of my intentions. And although the inability which I bring to the discharge of such high duties may be limited, I shall confidently rely upon the kind indulgence of my fellow citizens, and upon a conscientious effort to uphold the unblemished, and transmit untarnished to my successor in office, and to posterity, the fair fame and good name of our magnificent old Commonwealth.

Difficulties of no ordinary character constantly surround your Executive officer in the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him, concerning each of which there may be conflicting opinions. It being, therefore, impossible to satisfy all, his only safeguard is to adopt, and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance, which have been sanctioned by wisdom and experience, and resulted in the rapid growth and prosperity of our institutions, and the liberty and happiness of our people.

The Constitution vests "the supreme Executive power" of the State in the Governor, and directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme earthly authority recognized by us, therefore, is the law—the right fully determined will of the people. "No citizen is so exalted as to be above, and none so low as to be beneath its power." The Executive is as much the subject of the laws of the State as the humblest individual within its borders. In pursuance of these principles, and in the execution of the laws, I have endeavored during my term of office, faithfully to discharge every official duty with a full reference to my sworn obligation, and as I shall answer at the last great day.

It should be our earnest effort to faithfully discharge all our obligations and responsibilities, both as citizens and magistrates. We should cease to tolerate anything as "politically right that is morally wrong," and actively proscribe the corruption which too frequently marks the administration of public affairs—an evil to which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly be invited. No sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence. Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public will" must be obeyed, and the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law making branch of the government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence, most conclusive, that self government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part of free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of our time and attention. If our national industry and natural productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and overworked population of the Old World to flood our States with the products of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artizans at our very doors, and our factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families, merely for the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is destroyed, the monopolist can command his own price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Impelled by every feeling of interest, humanity and justice for our artizans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly legislate for the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition, to advance their intellectual status, and above all to shield them from the destitution which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity and even the stability of our government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudiation of a single farthing. I said in my message of January, 1868, "The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured." In my message of 1869, I called attention to the same subject, in these words: "The voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor must and shall be preserved." These sentiments, so clearly expressed, I have taken frequent occasion to reiterate, and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that many who have heretofore been hostile to, or silent on this most important subject, are becoming warm in their advocacy of the principles here enunciated.

Those who saved this government from the destruction designed by treason, are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the spirit in which it has been begun by the present National Administration, we will have a government and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor, and the harmony of the Union are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical and intellectual labor, and reaching forward to the prize of the manifest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I carefully forbore to touch one nuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed, that Pennsylvania may be ever ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exile, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed, and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal rights and with the interests of universal freedom, justice and humanity. Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of our State, "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

"THE COMING OF ARTHUR."

In the poem of the "Holy Grail," the longest of the four new Idyls of Tennyson, the coming of King Arthur is thus described by Bellicent, Queen of Orkeney, in answer to a question of King Leodogran, the father of the Princess Guineevre, who afterwards became the guilty spouse of Arthur:

"Ye come from Arthur's court; think ye this king—
So fear his knights, however brave they be—
Hath body enow to beat his foemen down?"

"O king," she cried, "and I will tell thee: few,
Few, but all brave, all of one mind with him;
For I was near him when the savage yells
Of Uther's peerage died, and Arthur sat
Crowned on the cairn, and his warriors cried,
"Be thou the king, and we will work thy will
Who love thee." Then the king, in low, deep tones,
And simple words of great authority,
Bound them by so strait vows to his own self,
That when they rose, knighted from kneeling, some
Were pale as the passing of a ghost,
Some fain'd, and others dazed, as one who wakes
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.

"But when he spake and cheered his Table Round
With large, divine, and comfortable words
Beyond my tongue to tell thee—I beheld
From eye to eye, through all their Order flash
A momentary likeness of the king:
And ere it left their faces, thro' the cross
And those four groups upon the dais-throne,
Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
Flame-color, vert, and azure, in three rays,
One falling upon each of the three fair queens,
Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends
Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright,
Sweet faces, who will help him at his need.

"And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their lord.

"And near him stood the Lady of the Lake—
Who knows a subtler magic than his own—
She gave the king his huge cross-hilted sword,
Whereby to drive the heathen out: a mist
Of incense curl'd about her, and her face
Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom,
But there was heard among the holy hymns
A voice as of the waters, for she dwells
Down in a deep, calm, whatsoever storms
May shake the world, and, when the surface rolls,
Hath power to walk the waters like our Lord.

"There likewise I beheld Excalibur
Before him at his crowning borne, the sword
That rose from the bright hand of the deep lake,
And Arthur rowed across and took it—rich
With jewels, elfin Urim on the hilt,
Bewildering heart and eye—the blade so bright
That men are blinded by it—on one side,
Graven in the oldest tongue of all this world,
"Take me," but turn the blade and you shall see,
And written in the speech ye speak yourself,
"Cast me away!" and sad was Arthur's face
Taking it, but old Merlin counselled him,
"Take thou and strike! The time to cast away
Is yet far off." So this great brand the king
Took, and by this will keep his foemen down."

Latest Paris Fashions.

In Paris, round hats are not so generally worn as they are here; very few elegantly dressed ladies wearing them on grand occasions. Bonnets are now worn have a coronal of light velvet, from which long feathers float back over the chignon. The novelty of the season is a bonnet of *crepe de chine*, composed of a black velvet coronal and a tuft of feathers. Falling from the crown, is a scarf, of crepe edged with a deep silk fringe, and, crossing upon the chest, is clasped by a small brooch.

Paris dresses for full dress receptions are in long train, and many of the fashionable silks resemble the old style brocades of the time of Marie Antoinette. An elegant dress of rosecolored brocade is made with a long train, opening in front over an underskirt, with two flounces of white lace wrought in beautiful designs. The corsage is made to simulate a basque at the back, and rounding in front, is open to the neck, displaying a white satin vest, with a frill of lace.

A novel style is a white silk with butterfly-shaped bows of black gros grain silk the whole length of the skirt. Over the medium low corsage is worn a fichu, or pointed cap of white lace embroidered with very fine pearls. With this was worn a berthe decorated with pearls. An elegant satin dress without train is made with a short tunic and a full pannier, the waist trimmed with white lace, and an elegant lace collar is worn upon the neck. The wrap worn with the dress, in the carriage, is of rich velvet, trimmed with wide bands of sable fur.

Costumes for street wear are in various designs. Something new is of rich black cashmere, the only trimming being of India cashmere. There is a wide row upon the bottom of the skirt and the overskirt, the latter being caught up in a bunch behind, *a la* pannier. The close sleeves have a band of this trimming at the hand, and a small pointed cape of India cashmere, with a frill of lace at the neck, *a la* Marie Stuart, completes the suit.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL, in his speech at Washington a few evenings since, stated that the interest bearing debt of the United States was only $50 to each person. This is the interest on $1,000 at 5 per cent. The debt of Great Britain is $133 33 to each person or subject. In France, $54 76; Holland, $155. There can be no question that the State of New York has more ability *to pay* the $75,000,000, the amount of the debt of the Revolution, the value in money of our Union, than the thirteen States had in 1786, after seven years of exhaustive war.

GEN. SHERMAN reiterates the statement that Gen. Terry will not, as now advised, arrest any members of the Georgia Legislature. He states that Terry is a lawyer, and a good soldier, and will not do anything in Georgia matters without mature deliberation; that he will steer clear of all parties and cliques; that he is now engaged in determining who are elected to the Legislature, and will make a declaration thereof by proclamation, and order new elections where vacancies may be found. Gen. Sherman also announces that affairs are going on smoothly in Mississippi, and he has no doubt Gen. Ames will be relieved from duty in that State within a month. It is further learned from Gen. Canby that the report that that General has closed the Courts in Virginia is untrue. It appears that Gen. Canby, at the request of both parties, has caused to be suspended a number of suits pending in Virginia, and the judicial tribunals are still in existence in that State. The course pursued by Gen. Canby in this particular is approved by Gen Sherman.

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and ill adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of disease. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by the application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at these or some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measurably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and a amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure, or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness and other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are dull and lack in lustre and intelligence, and the whole is a woeful expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body and mind, has now all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch is soon replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the qualities of the famous specific above named, for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all its phases. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without avail, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters completes a course of the wholesome and painless, yet powerful means, to the perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon the spring of a watch, so much depending, and how is the liver aroused and stimulated to healthful action, regulated and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ of which bodily and mental health depend.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared on the stock of said company for the past six months ending on the 1st inst. Two Dollars and a Half a share—payable on and after the 18th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Jal5:70 WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SMITH & COOK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, A. M. Cook disposing of his interest to D. L. Smith. The business will be settled by the remaining partner, D. L. Smith, No. 79 Centre Avenue.

JANUARY 15, 1870. Ja17:3

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN BUSKIRK & CRAWFORD, as Engineers, is this day dissolved. The business will still be conducted by the undersigned (the remaining partner) at the same office, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.

JOHN G. CRAWFORD.
Ja17:37 Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between

GEORGE, SAINT & MORTON,

Has This Day been Dissolved.

F. T. SAINT is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the late firm.

J. C. GEORGE,
E. T. SAINT.
JAS. S. MORTON.

PHARPSBURG, Dec. 4, 1869. ja17: 68

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARROLL was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES A. CARROLL disposing of his interest to Joseph C. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same. JOHN C. Watson, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all claims.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES A. CARROLL.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Ja uary 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Carroll I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors for the firm of Bailiff & Brown.

JAMES A. CARROLL.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 55 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their very liberal patronage during a period of nearly seven years, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. Ja12:68

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 52 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. Ja3

CO PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,

(Successors to W. P. Logan & Bro.,)

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

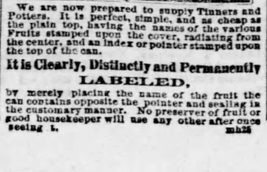
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Offices in Perry Building, corner Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, and No. 142 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

JNO. P. LOGAN,
THOS. P. LOGAN,
W. P. LOGAN.

JANUARY 10th, 1870. Ja17:37

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

Ja18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

NEW GOODS.

New Poplin Plaids,
New American Poplins,
New Cassimeres, very cheap.
New Jeans and Towels.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslin, soft finish.
Table Linens and Crash.
At $1.75 a dozen, Linen Table Napkins a great bargain.
At 25c. each, Linen Towels, worth 37 1-2c.
At 8 1-3c. Dark Prints,
At 10c. Dark Prints,
At 11c. Dark Prints worth 12 1-2c.
At 12 1-2c Dark Delaines, good quality.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 12 1-2c., Heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., Bleached Muslin, a good bargain.
At 6 1-4c. Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c. Linen Toweling, extra wide.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST ARRIVED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Oculist and Oculist, to the New York Hospital and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Specialty, disease of the Eye and Ear

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and there have given me most entire satisfaction; have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have worn before.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS improved and patented Spectacles, feeling the confidence he manifests. He is an optician of rare scientific abilities, and knows the spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the eyes. Consequently we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a perfectly safe, profitable and first class security. Our opinion is fully confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall street.—Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 7th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves of the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the North'n Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary to or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul Cedar Rapids, and Burlington to St. Louis and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guaranty of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, respectfully,
J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President of the Penna. R. R. Co.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. Co. } Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of the country through which this road runs, we present the following Official statement of the Surplus Agricultural Products shipped from the State of Iowa by the different railroads therein, during the year ending April 30th, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,623
Number of cattle	80,987
Number of hogs	512,357
Number of sheep	52,732
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,418,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,382,570
Wool, lbs	2,866

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel0:43

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

mys

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870.

The expected rise in bonds, gold and stocks set in to-day. Governments, which were very dull and atout one per cent off from the highest prices since January first, suddenly advanced on improved quotations from Europe, and a rush to buy ensued. The advance, however, of gold, may bring lower quotations from Europe, and the speculative feeling may subside.

Gold was attempted to-day to be run up, but 121¾ was the highest price of the day and some sales were made as low as 121⅝. The general feeling on the gold market is very bullish, and it would not be surprising to see a general advance to about 125 in one clear run.

Stocks are firm and higher, on large orders to buy for speculation, under the influence of cheap money on call. The outside public are, however, very cautious, and the short interest has nearly been closed out.

In our local money market from 10 to 15 per cent is still asked for parties out of sale of stocks, but the general inquiry for money is less pressing.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 118½; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115¾; do 1865, 115¾; 1865, Oniwels, 114½; do, 1867, 114½, do 1868, 114½; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company 62; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 37; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 87¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 107¾; Chicago & North Western, 74; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87¾; Erie 23¾.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	*Small.*
London, per £	$5.95	$6.05
Paris, per franc	25	26¼
Berlin, thaler	91	93
Frankfort, florins	92	94

—Closing quotations approved by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold: 121¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 118¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾ do. 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 115¾; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¼; do. do. 1867, 114¼; do. do. 1868, 114¼. Union Pacific Railroad, do. 98; Central do. do. 99; Cy. Pacific, 109¾; Lake Superior 96.

(☞ Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1870

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, mainly at 6. Sterling firmer at 8¼@9 per cent. Gold steady; opened at 121¾, advanced to 121¾ and closed at 121¾. Clearances were $33,000,000.

Governments active and higher, closing strong. Coupons of 1881, 118¾@118¾; do '62, 116¾@116; do. '64, 115¾@115¾; do '65, 116¾@116¾; do. new 114¾@114¾; do. '67, 115¾@115¾; do. '68, 114¾ 114¾; Ten-forties 112¾@112¾. Pacifics 109¾@110.

State bonds strong; Missouris, 87¾; old, Tennessees, 54¾; new, 48; old Virginias, 55; new, 59; old North Carolinas, 41¼; new, 25¾; Louisianas, sixes, 64¾.

Stocks active and heavy; closing firm. Rock Island was the great feature, and the transactions were about 20,000 shares. North Western, Wabash and Lake Shore were next in interest. Express shares dull.

Canton, 53¾; Cumberland, 31¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾, Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 17¾; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells & Fargo, 20¾; American, 36¾; United States, 55¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central 92¾; Erie, 23; do. preferred, 57; Harlem, 137¾; do. preferred; 139; Hudson Scrip, 88; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, 86¾; Illinois Central ex-dividend, 138; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 74¼; do. preferred, 87; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 74¾; do. preferred. 87¾; Wabash, 54½; do. preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 87¾; Terre Haute, 24; do. preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton. 145; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; C. C. & I. C., 118¾; Dubuque, 108; Panama, 170.

Boston prices.—Calumet, 62c; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 56, Quincy, 25.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold $74,987,212, currency $4,317,156, general balance, $80 547,078.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 18 1870.

Business, generally, is dull, but with better weather we are in hopes that the local trade at least will improve; it might improve a good deal and then be nothing to brag about. The most favorable feature we have to report, is an easing up in money matters, and as a consequence, collections are made more easily. The demand for flour, grain, provisions, and produce generally, continue light, being confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to values there are no essential changes.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

APPLES—Demand a shade better but prices are unchanged, ranging from $2 50 to $3.50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3¾@4.

BUTTER—Continues dull and unchanged—30@33 for fair to choice.

BEANS—The demand is light and market dull; we continue to quote at $2.25@2.75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $3.50.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@'5.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5.00@8.00 per bbl, as to quality

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17¼; Factory, 18@18½; New York Dairy, 18½@19 Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 27 cts., for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS.—Dull at 11@11¼.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a moderate demand for apples with sales at 5@6c. Peaches dull but unchanged at 7@9 for quarters, and 10@12 for halves.

EGGS—Dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and fresh packed cannot be quoted above 30@33.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The flour trade is quiet and unchanged—demand light and entirely local. We continue to quote at $5@5.50 for spring, and $4,75@6 for winter wheat. Rye flour $5.25.

GRAIN—There has been very little improvement in trade generally, during this month—but the feeling of confidence in the future is gradually increasing. Wheat steady; millers and dealers buying at $1,15 for red winter; no spring wheat coming to this market at present, white wheat would bring $1,25. Corn —very little corn offering; farmers and dealers all appear to think it will do better; dealers buying at 75c, selling from depot and store at 78@80c for ear, and 82½@85 for shelled. Oats very dull coming in fast, dealers paying 45, selling from depot and store at 47@48c. Rye seems unsaleable; most of our distillers have stopped running, until they can sell whisky; that throws this market full of rye. Dealers offering 80@85c.

HAY—Is in light supply the arrivals from the country being restricted in consequence of the bad condition of the roads. We continue to quote at $18@26 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Sales of No. 1 extra at $1,43@1,45, and No. 2 at 95.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer, in the west but there is no improvement here as yet. Shoulders 14¾ for plain and 15c for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides 16¼c, Clear do 17¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@20¼; Breakfast Bacon, 20. Lard, 17@17¾c in tierces, and 18@18¾c in kegs and buckets.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 55@60 cts. per bushel.

POULTRY—Scarce and in demand though unchanged. Dressed chickens 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—There is an improved demand for Clover seed, and the market is firmer; may be quoted at $8¼@8¾. Timothy seed, $3¾@4,00. Flax seed none in market—we quote in the absence of sales at $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 96@98c; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY Jan. 18, 1870.

The oil business is devoid of anything new or specially important. The market, for both crude and refined, is very quiet, there being an almost entire absence of a speculative feeling, which is a little remarkable, as prices are comparatively low, and in addition money is much easier. It is all the better, perhaps, as it develops a feeling that is calculated to lift the trade up and place it on a better and sounder basis, and this is just what is wanted and desired, and now is a good time to do it, at the opening of the year; and if this policy is adhered to, there is no doubt but what Pittsburgh will export more oil in 1870 than she did 1869, and, better still, a margin will be secured to her manufacturers. Last year at this time, prices, under the influence of a good deal of speculative manipulation, were very much inflated; at the present time there is an almost entire absence of anything of this kind, and the less there is of it the better.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet and nominally unchanged. Spot or seller the month may be quoted at 12¼@12¾, with but few buyers or sellers. As noted in our last report there are those who would buy at a fraction below quotations, not that they are particularly anxious for oil, but because they consider it a good investment. If there should happen to be a still further decline, their policy is to buy more; while, if on the other hand, prices should happen to advance, they will be prepared for it.

REFINED.

As in the case of crude, the market is quiet, though, if anything, a shade stronger. Sales of some 3,000 bbls for this month at 30¾; 30¾ bid for February and 31 for March. February to June quoted at 31¼@31¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Eclipse Oil Works 80, on account G S Thomas; Eagle 332, on account B L Duncan.

Total..... 536 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 49 bbls ref. to B. E. Hubley.

G. S. Palmer 50 bbls lubricating to J. S. Bewley, Philadelphia.

Total refining..... 99 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

H. W. C. Tweddle 186 bbls lubricating oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

McKelvy & Bro. 699 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Chimenes Oil Co. 885 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 1,779 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton heavy, with sales 2,800 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 2,788 bb's; scarcely so firm with a moderate business; sales 6,100 bbls at $4.50@4.80 for superfine State and western, $5,10@6 for extra State, $4,95@6,10 for extra western, $5,75@6,35 for white wheat extra, $5,25@6,20 for round hoop Ohio, $5,45@6,20 for extra St. Louis, and $5 25 @6,50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour quiet, with sales 200 bbls at $4,25@5.25. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firmer, with sales 25 bbls western at $1@1.02 free. Grain receipts: wheat 4,000 bush; wheat heavy and 1c lower, with sales 42,000 bush at $1,13@1,16 for No. 2 spring, $1,24@1,26 for western red and amber western, $1.32 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley nominally lower. Receipts: corn 742 bush; corn dull and drooping, with sales 23,000 bush at 80@ 92c for new mixed western, 98c@$1 in store. Receipts: oats 6,418; oats dull, with sales 25,000 bush at 57@58c for western, 61@62c for State, and 63c for choice western reserve. Rice quiet Coffee quiet, with sales 4,500 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar steady, with sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 10@11c and 500 boxes Havana at 11@11¾c. Molasses quiet: sales 400 hhds Demarara at 35@40; 150 bbls New Orleans at 78@80¼c. Hops quiet and firm at 18@28c. Petroleum quiet at 16¼@16¾c for crude, 31¾@32c for refined. Linseed oil quiet at 91@92c in casks. Turpentine quiet at 44@45c. Pork heavy; sales 800 bbls at $28@28,25 for new mess, $27,25@28 for old do, $23 @23,25 for prime, $24,25@26 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess, seller March, at $27.85. Beef steady; sales 240 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 20 tierces $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady, with sales 100 bbls at $31@33.50 for new. Cut meats quiet, with sales 71 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders, and 14@15c for hams; middles quiet, with sales 200 boxes at 13¾c for Cumberland cut, and 14¾@14¾c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs heavy at 10¾@11¾c for western. Lard heavy, with sales 285 tierces at 16@16¾c for steam and 17@17¾c for kettle rendered; also 250 tierces steam rendered, seller March, at 16¾c. Butter steady at 18@ 31c for Ohio. Cheese quiet and steady at 16@18c Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm; shipments 15,000 bus wheat at 5¾d per sail and steam.

LATER.—Flour closed dull without material change. Wheat dull and heavy at $1,12@1,16 for No 2 spring and $1,24@ 1.26 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal at 95c@$1. Oats dull at 57 @58c for western. Corn dull and heavy at 82@92c for new mixed western. Pork quiet, with sales of 600 bbls mess for March at $27,87; closing with sellers at $27,75 and buyers at $27,50 for February; $27 bid and $27,50 asked. Beef steady with moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 32@34c for fresh.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Flour unchanged, with family at $5,25@5,50. Wheat steady at $1,10@1,12. Corn dull at 75@79c. Oats dull and unchanged at 50@56c. Rye dull at 80c for No. 1. Barley exchanged and quiet at $1,10@1,20; fall $1.25@1,30. Cotton quiet, with middling at 24¼@24¾c. Whisky dull at 93c. Hogs firmer; best fair offered at $8,75@9,75; receipts of 2,600; trains all behind time, owing to a flood in the rivers. Green Meats 10¾@10¾@11¾c. Bulk Meats held higher; shoulders 11¾c, sides 14¾c, and 15c for clear rib and clear packed. Bacon held at 13, 15¾ and 16c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams 19@20c. Lard held at 15¾@17c for prime steam and kettle, but no sales. Butter firmer but hardly any shipped, and a demand for fresh at 29 32c. Eggs dull at 25c. Linseed oil 90c. Lard oil firmer at $1,45@1,48. Petroleum 29@31c. Sugar dull and ¼c lower. New Orleans 11¾@14c. Molasses 75@78c. Coffee steady at 18 to 24c. Gold 121¾; buying. Exchange firm at par buying.

CHICAGO, January 18 —Eastern exchange firm at 1-10 off, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. Flour quiet and unchanged, at $5,00@5,25 for spring extras. Wheat easier and 1c lower; sales of No. 1 at 84¾c; No. 2 at 77@77¾c, closing at 77¾c for No. 2; this afternoon, market dull and unchanged. Corn quiet, at 71@ 72c for No 2, and 57¾@60c for new do grade; closing at 71@71¾c for No. 2; this afternoon, nominal at 71c. Oats dull, at 39¾@40c for No. 2; closing at 39¾c. Rye firmer and a shade more active, at 70c for No. 2. Barley inactive and nominal, at 80@85c for No. 2. Highwines dull, and 1c lower; closing nominal at 91c for wooden, and 92c for iron bound. Sugar 11¾@14c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions fairly active. Mess pork in fair demand at $27,25 cash and $27,37½@27,50 seller February. Meats steady; dry salted shoulders 10¾@10¾c, green shoulders 9¾c, and Cumberland middles 12¾c. Dressed hogs fairly active and steady at $9,75@11,50, closing at $10,25@ 11,12½ for prime lots dividing on 200. Live dull and unchanged at $8,35@8,75 for common, $8 90@9,25 for fair to good and $9,50@9,75 for extra to fancy. Receipts during the past 24 hours: 4,175 bbls flour, 18,530 bush wheat, 6,280 bush corn, 11,716 bush oats, 375 bush rye, 8,828 bush barley, 7,534 hogs. Shipments: 6,030 bbls flour, 268,008 bush wheat, 6,055 bush corn, 600 bush oats, 1,875 bush barley, 3,651 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Tobacco strong and unchanged. Cotton in good demand at 24c. Hemp unchanged and little doing. Flour firm, with a good order demand; superior $4@4 37½, extra $4 40 @4 60, double extra $5@5 25. Wheat steady; No. 2 red fall $1@1 07¾, No. 1 do $1 10@1 15, choice to fancy $1 20@1 30, choice white 1 25@1 30. Corn firm; mixed lots 65@67c, white 72@74c, yellow sacked 80c, white 82@85c. Oats firm at 54@57c for sacked. Barley quiet at $1 05 @1 15 for Minnesota spring. Rye firm at at 75@80c Whisky—small sales at 93½c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $27@ 27,50. Dry salted meat; a fair business doing at 10¾@11c; shoulders 14c; clear rib 14½@15c. Bacon; small sales clear sides at 16¾c; shoulders and clear rib nominal at 13¾@16c. Lard dull and lower at 15¾@16c for prime to choice kettle. Receipts: flour 2,100 bbls, wheat 800 bush, corn 3,900 bush, oats 2,400 bush, barley 1,260 bush, hogs 500 head.

Cattle unchanged at 4@5¾c for fair to prime; 6@6¼c for choice. Hogs still at 8½@8¾c.

CLEVELAND, January 18.—Flour—market dull, quiet and steady, demand confined to local and interior trade. Buckwheat flour—market steady, demand fair, at $7,50@8. Wheat—No. 1 red unchanged. No. 2 do lower. Corn—old No. 1 mixed held at 87@89c; do No. 2 at 85c; new shelled at 71@75c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye no inquiry. Barley nothing doing. Petroleum quiet but a shade firmer; refined in round lots held at 26¼@27c; crude unchanged at $5,60 per bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton firm, with middling uplands at 24¼@ 24¾; sales of 3,350 bales; receipts, 11,669 bales; exports, 2,940 bales. Flour at $5,37@5,87@5,25. Corn easier. Oats 70c. Bran $1,30. Hay $30. Pork $29. Bacon scarce and firmer, at 14@16¾@17¾c. Lard firmer, at 17@17¾c for tierce, and 17¾@18¾c for pig. Sugar firm, with prime at 11¾@12¾c. Molasses; prime 66@68c. Whisky 90c@$1,05. Coffee easier, with fair at 15@15½c, prime, 16¾ @17¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Cotton weak; middling 24c. Flour in moderate demand; extra family steady. Red wheat $1,05, white $1,10. Corn 75c. Oats 50c. Pork 80c on arrival. Tobacco firm; sales 80 hhds lugs at $6@8, leaf $9@13. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c, clear rib 15c, clear sides 15¾c, hams, sugar cured, 19@20c. Lard —tierce 17c. Whisky dull at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, January 18.—Flour firmer and prices unchanged. Wheat firmer, at 82¾c for No. 1, and 77¾c for No 2. Corn firmer, at 55c for new on track. Oats unchanged. Rye steady, at 70c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Cressed hogs steady, at $10,25@11. Receipts—1,060 bbls flour, 13,000 bushels wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour, 4,000 bushels wheat.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet at 24¼@24¾c; receipts of 1,307; exports 566 bales. Flour: superfine at $4.50@ 4,55. Corn at 89@90c. Oats at 65@70c. Hay at $25@27. Bran scarce at $27. Lard at 17@18c. Bulk shoulders at 11¼@11¾. Bulk sides at 13¾@14¾.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 18.—Cotton active; low middling 23½c, good ordinary 22c. Wheat: red $1, amber $1,05, white $1,20. Corn 95c for loose, $1 for sacked and delivered. Oats 75c. Rye $1. Barley $1,20. Flour $4,50 to 6,50 for superfine to fancy.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Provisions strong; mess pork $29 50@30 50; bacon—rib sides 16¼c, clear rib 17c, shoulders 13¾@14c, hams 20c. Lard 17½@18c. Whisky quiet at 99c, with none offering.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Petroleum firm; crude at 20c; refined at 30¼@ 30½c. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess pork $28. Lard 16¾c. Whisky nominal at 99c.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Cattle quiet at $3,25@5,85 for butchers' stock and $6,25 @7,30 for good to choice steers.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Quietude is the prevailing feature. Prices remain without special alteration. Heavy brown sheetings keep selling slowly at 15¼@ 16½c; prints at 11¼@12½c, and printing cloths at 8¼@8¼c, the extreme for best brands.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD, January 18.—1 car staves, Hastings & Davis; 150 pkgs fish, Jones Connors; 198 bgs oats, 56 do rye, Henry Rea Jr; 290 bgs malt, Thos Collins; 1 car grain, W J Meek; 2 tcs sausage, E H Myers & Co; 40 bbls whisky, F Evert & Co; 5 pkgs tobacco, R F Weddle; 5 bxs mdse, Harris & Ewing; 15 do tobacco, Carter & McGeary; 4 pkgs butter, 12 tubs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 pkgs butter, 15 do rags, W H Graff & Co; 29 bgs barley, F Schield; 9 tubs butter, 5 kegs lard, F G Craighead; 7 bbls apples, Day & Co; 2 bbls flour, Mc-Henry & Hood; 23 bgs barley, Weis Bro & Co; 50 tcs grease, 50 do lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams; 30 kgs pigs feet, J H Parker; 9 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 18.—11 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do lake sup ore, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 4 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Reese, G & Dill; 2 do champ ore, Hutchison, G & Co; 1 do champ ore, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 car lake sup ore, Reamer & Co; 1 do lumber, R P Burgan; 8 iron wheels, Smith & P; 5 bbls oil, Dalzell & T; 10 cases tobacco, Reymer Bro; 3 bbls pearls, I Dickey & Co; 5 bxs bolts, Lewis, Oliver & P; 13 cases tobacco, Pretzfield Bros; 30 do do, R F Weddle; 6 shellers, 6 wheels, Bostwick & V; 64 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, 1 do butter, Randolph & Lapp; 239 sks corn, McBane & Anjer.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 18.—100 bbls flour, 13 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 10 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 53 hides, J Eisenbeis; 3 cars co'perage, Raiya & Robertson; 2 do do, J M Hemphill; 1 car barley, Marchi; 1 do do, Snyder & Co; 64 bgs feed, 40 bbls flour, J B McKee; 25 boxes soap, Jas O'Hanlin; 10 do do, D Strous; 30 do do, J Kohen; 12 do do, A Hann, 25 do do, A Kinney; 25 do do, E Burns; 5 do do, T H & J Carson; 5 pkgs mdse, S Dyar; 48 sks corn, Mc Kelvy & Son; 10 hides, 1 bbl tallow, Lappe & Weise.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 18.—133 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 200 do do, owner, 2 cars bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 2 cars bulk meat, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 60 hides, G N Hoffstott; 9 pkgs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 18 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 12 bgs clover seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 15 bbls whisky, J Adler & Co; 5 do alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 100 do flour, D Wallace; 6 bxs cheese, B Jenny & Co; 18 do yeast, Dilworth & Co; 1 car limestone, Shoenberger & Co,

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Jan. 18,—2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 52 do coal, Kier, F & K; 36 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 9 do do, Coleman R & Co; 142 sks oats, 21 do corn, Adams & A; 18 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 9 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 sks b flour, J S Patterson & Son; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS.

THE NEW AND FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

MESSENGER No. 2 ....Capt. JESSE DEAN,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to CHRIST & PORTER, jan14 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

The fine passenger steamer

MAGGIE HAYS....B. C. MARTIN, Commander,

James C. Drake, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to CHRIST & PORTER, or jan BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer

GLASGOW....A. ROBINSON, Commander, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, Jan. 19th, at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, or jan3 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

H. C. GRAY.....Capt. I. WHITAKER,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 19 inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to CHRIST & PORTER, jan18 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, January 18.—River falling with thirteen and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer thirty-three at six o'clock P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, January 18.—River falling with seven feet of water. Weather clear; thermometer thirty-four at six o'clock P. M. O.

MORGANTOWN, January 18.—River falling with six feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer thirty seven at six o'clock P. M. L.

The river was rising slowly last evening with 17¼ feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. The rain of Monday could not have extended to the headwaters of both rivers, otherwise we would certainly have had more water.

The weather, as was expected on Monday evening, has undergone a complete change, and as a general thing, the change is very acceptable. On Monday the mercury stood at 60, while to-day it did not rise above 30, and the probability is that it would fall considerably below that figure last night. We are informed on good authority, that at no time within ten years, was the mercury up to 60 in January.

The Glendale departed for St. Louis yesterday with an excellent trip, having a big freight list and a large number of passengers. Pilots—Gosney and Oaks.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin with Mr. J. S. Dravo in the office, will positively depart for New Orleans today, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She will be followed by the Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean.

The Arlington, Capt. Dan Moore, will, it is expected, be ready to depart for Cincinnati on Monday or Tuesday. Her carpets are down and her furniture aboard, and those who want to see something neat, in the way of a steamboat cabin, should visit the Arlington about the latter part of the week.

The Glasgow, Capt. Andy Robinson, is announced to depart for Nashville today, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind, as she will go clear through.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Isaac Whittaker, will be the first boat out for St. Louis.

Business although a littler better, is by no means brisk, and there is plenty of room for improvement. Freights for all points are offering very sparingly, and as has been the case for some weeks, boats experience considerable difficulty in picking up a trip.

—The San Francisco Alta of December 30, says: The owners of the steamboat on the San Joaquin river made a written contract with a farmer to transport 500 tons of wheat from Paradise City to Stockton, at $2 per ton. The farmer failed to deliver the wheat according to contract, and a nominal loss ensued $1,000, and claimed the entire sum as due him. The defendant proved that there were more grain at Paradise than steamers could carry away; that the plaintiff could get all the freight he could carry as long as the water was deep enough for the boats to run, and that for part of the season the plaintiff had freight at $2,50 per ton from points below Paradise. The Supreme Court held that the plaintiff can recover only the actual pecuniary loss which he suffered under the contract, and if he could get as much more from others, it follows that he suffered no damage. In such case the carrier is not authorized by law to refuse work and claim full wages for his time.

—The ten Supervising Inspectors who are now sitting at Washington, D. C., have organized by electing Alfred Guthries, of Chicago, President. That is about all they have done so far. We think it would be a good idea to have some one inspect the inspectors and find out whether they will be able to carry out the general intention of the law—not exploding or hurting any one but themselves. They have notified inventors of life preservers, safety valves, life-boats and all the numerous inventions not to bother them with any such stuff. "Shoo Fly," keep off the track, Inspectors.

—The river at Nashville was rising slowly yesterday. Weather clear and cold. Steamboats were departing. The water was within thirty feet of the stores on Front street opposite the wharf. Apprehensions of a flood, however, were entertained from the Cumberland, Cairo Alpha, Evansville, Bardwell and J. N. Phillips, Upper Cumberland. Departed: J. N. Phillips, Upper Cumberland; Alpha, Evansville.

—All reports agree in saying that a better corn crop was never raised in the Mississippi bottom than during the past season. Immense piles of corn have been already shipped South and East from the shores of the Mississippi river between Cairo and New Madrid. Thousands upon thousands of sacks still line the shores awaiting shipment, although every steamboat bound southward and up from one thousand to six thousand sacks.

—The steamboat T. J. Pickett, lying in the Kanawha, at Point Pleasant was not sold by the United States Marshal on the 21st., as advertised, but is advertised for sale on the 4th of February proxime.

—The river at Cincinnati last evening at six o'clock was nearly stationary, with fifty-two feet in the channel. Weather clear and cold.

STOVES. CASTINGS. &c.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

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Also, on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,

HEATING STOVES,

GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,

COOKING RANGES, &c.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

STOVES,

BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," "COLUMBIA COOK STOVE," VANS (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE HOT CASTIRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, fire-from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

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A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 80 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND.

In our assortment will be found all the LATEST PATTERNS AND IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores, over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

STEAMSHIPS.

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THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

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Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

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COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

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HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,

305 Liberty Street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. jn8:39

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Cathartic.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to direct and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

Dr. Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its cures have been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most covert and skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy that may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he confidently asserts that they when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, night sweats, chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when their friends have given up by reason, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the present ones are not wasted find to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck' medicines.

Also, to Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are equally effic ent. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must also be valuable to him in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Route for Sale.—A good paying route in Allegheny City can be bought by an energetic, responsible man, one who will give his entire attention to his route. None other need apply. Call to-day at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Twelve prisoners were taken to the workhouse yesterday.

Going West.—A battalion of cavalry soldiers passed through this city yesterday going West to "fight Indians."

Taken Over.—Thomas J. Campbell, the wife murderer, was removed to the Penitentiary Monday by Deputy Sheriff Fife.

Alderman Bolster yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of James Graham, charged with striking Peter Dickoft in the face.

A Warrant was issued by the Mayor yesterday for the arrest of Joseph V. Kerr, for assault and battery and for surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, Catharine Kerr.

To Claremont.—Jackson Lofferty, John Keeney, N. Benwath, John Knox, Neely Burns, John Nevin, Patrick Lenon and Adam Shoemaker, were taken to the work house yesterday.

Heartless Threat.—Yesterday Alderman Moreland issued a warrant for the arrest of Michael Melinke, who, it is stated, threatened to kick David Noland's heart out and his face off.

False Pretence.—Wm. Thomas was before Alderman Taylor yesterday cnaaged with obtaining two dollars and seventy-five cents from Mike Grenewald by false pretence. He was held for a hearing.

William Green made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging John Hannah with assault and battery, alleging that the accused knocked him down. Hannah waived a hearing and gave bail for court.

Disorderly.—A warrant was issued by the Mayor yesterday at the instance of Tim Finney, a saloon keeper on Tunnel street, for the arrest of Jerry Foley, who, he alleges, acted in a disorderly manner in his house.

Henry Ochre was charged on oath of Frank Savage, before the Mayor, yesterday, with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that he kicked Savage in the eye with the toe of his boot. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Verdict.—The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to inquire after what manner John D. McClelland came to his death, an account of which we published yesterday, met yesterday morning, and after hearing the testimony returned a verdict of accidental death.

Desirable Property For Sale.—The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of Valuable Property For Sale on long credit, in the Seventeenth ward, old Lawrenceville. This is certainly a rare chance for investment in real estate. See advertisement on first page.

Yesterday John V. Kerr made information before Alderman Neeper against James Rohler for assault and battery. He exhibited as a result of the assault a severe wound in the side of his head, which he alleged was made with a poker wielded by Rohler. Warrant issued.

Severe Accident.—Monday afternoon Benjamin Eaches, while riding on the front platform of car No. 9, Birmingham Passenger Railway, missed his hold, fell off, and had his arm run over by the wheels. It was lacerated and crushed in such a manner that amputation it is thought will be necessary.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of W. W. Rea, of the First ward, Allegheny, who died suddenly, about five o'clock yesterday morning. The jury found that death resulted from congestion of the lungs, Deceased was thirty-six years of age.

Saloon Burglarized.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Bechtold's restaurant, at the Federal street railroad crossing, Allegheny, was broken into and robbed of twenty-five dollars which had been left in the money drawer. The thieves effected an entrance by removing the sash of a window in the rear. No clue.

Unfortunate Speculation.—Frank C. Wigand made information before Alderman Neeper yesterday, against John and Mary Howser, mother and son, for larceny as bailee. He alleges he gave them one hundred and twenty dollars to invest in poultry speculation, but they neglected to purchase the fowl, and retained possession of the money. Warrants issued.

Officers Elected.—At a meeting of the Philomathic Circle, held last evening at their Hall, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. P. Devine: Vice President, B. J. Kearney; Secretary, P. M. Mahon; Treasurer, John F. O'Brien; Executive Committee, Charles F. McBride, Thos. McNamee.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens National Bank	.....	69 50
Exchange " "	.....	67 00
Allegheny " "	.....	67.75
Peoples " "	.....	120 50
Lawrenceville Savings Bank	.....	28.25

Slight Fire.—The alarm struck this morning at ten minutes past one o'clock, from box 6, was occasioned by the burning of the carpet surrounding the stove in the office of Hall & Speer's plow works, corner Cecil alley and Penn street, near St. Clair. The fire is supposed to have originated from a hot coal dropped from the stove. It was put out without the aid of the engines, which however were on the ground.

In our notice of the vote in the caucus of the Republican members of Allegheny City Councils, in the ballot for city printers, by mistake of our reporter it appears that we credited the GAZETTE with four more and the *Evening Mail* with four less votes than were actually cast for these journals respectively. This will be the first year that our enterprising and spirited afternoon contemporary has held official connection with the city of Allegheny. We doubt not it will show by its prompt and faithful service that the large vote received was not undeserved.

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Derisive Cheering.—Some boys, on Monday evening, gathered in front of the residence of Mr. Wm. Kennedy, on Penn street, Allegheny, and indulged in derisive cheering, which was kept up for some time. Mr. Kennedy, who is a cripple, was unable to get out to chase the boys away, and they finally left of their own accord.

Thieves Arrested.—Officer Thomas Ponder yesterday arrested a man who gave his name as James Daly, attempting to play a confidence game on a German emigrant who had taken passage on the steamer Glendale for the west. It appears that the fellow had in his possession a quantity of spurious coin resembling $20 pieces, which he proposed to exchange with the German for greenbacks. The German consented to the trade provided the fellow would go to a bank and show him that the money was genuine. The two came up Fifth avenue and Daly requested his friend to stop on the side walk while he would go into the bank. Instead of going into the bank, he went up a stairway and soon returned, when he had a short conversation with the German, who appeared to be satisfied, and started to the boat to get the greenbacks. Daly promising to meet him on the wharf, when the exchange was to be made. The officer, whose attention had been attracted to the fellow by seeing him jingling the coin in his hand before he went aboard the boat and had been following him, kept a quiet watch on him up to this time and, thinking that the trade had been made, arrested Daly. The German was sent for and related the transaction as above stated.

After making the arrest, officer Ponder conducted his prisoner to the office of United States Commissioner Gamble, where search was made. Daly claimed to be a resident of New York. He had in his possession twenty pieces of what appeared to be gold coins of the denomination of twenty dollars, but which, on inspection, proved to be of worthless metal. They were close imitations of the twenty dollar pieces, but the mottos were not the same. He denied that he had attempted to pass them, or that he had made any overtures to dispose of them to the German. An information was made against him, however, and he was committed for a hear ng this afternoon.

At Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, the ladies will find a great variety of lace articles, collars, handkerchiefs, cuffs, kid gloves, sashes, cloaks, loops and ornaments, jet and plated jewelry and an immeasible quantity of fancy articles. Another crowded house will, in all probability, be the result, and the committee will thus be rewarded for their efforts to please.

COMMITTEES OF COUNCILS OF 1870.

FINANCE.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Wm. Phillips.	Chas W. Batchelor,
Jas. M. McEwen.	B. W. Morgan.
A. M. Brown.	Saml. Cameron.
Jas. B. Murray.	S. Beamer.
Frank Bissell.	D. W. C. Carroll.
Matthew Edwards.	E. H. Negley.
A. H. Gross.	H. W. Oliver, Jr.
E. P. Jones.	Barclay Preston.
Edw'd. House.	James Verner.
Isaac Jones.	Joseph Lang.
James McAuley.	W. A. Tomlinson.

WATER.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Geo. W. Coffin.	D. W. C. Carroll.
John Shipton.	H. Meyer.
C. H. Armstrong.	Thomas A. Pender.
John D. Scully.	R. M. Snodgrass.
Henry Lloyd.	J. Daum.
Charles A. Kehew.	James Verner.
Richard G. Herron.	J. J. Albeitz
W. J. Friday.	H. Mosely.
	Geo. B. Chambers.
	C. W. Batchelor.

STREETS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Henry E White,	B. W Morgan,
Thos. J. Gallaher,	John Seifferth,
Robert Liddell,	P. Bradley,
Jacob Ahl,	Addison Arthurs,
John Wilson,	A. G. McCandless,
F. S. Bissell,	C. Miller,
Richd. G. Herron,	A. Black,
B. Smidth.	Goe. Booth,
	Ewd. Barker,
	Evan Jones,
	James Verner.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Select Council.	*Commm Council.*
John Wilson,	Joseph Shoeb,
C. B. Seely,	H. B. Diamond,
Isaac Jones,	Nicholas Snyder,
David Aiken, Jr.,	Frank Kohne,
	O. J. McGann,
	Joseph Caskey,
	J. J. Albeitz.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Saml. Morrow,	M. Fedder,
Geo. W. Coffin,	David L. Fleming,
R. Rafferty,	Wm. J. Moorhead,
Robt. Liddell,	Jno. Jahn,
S. J. Walnright.	Jno Fleming,
	Joseph Moore,
	J. B Sneathen.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
James Litteli,	J. E. McKelvey,
Henry Ahlborn,	N. Snyder,
David Kirk,	G. B. Chalmers,
Levi Rush.	A. G McCandless,
	Oliver Ferson,
	Reuben Leonard.

ORDINANCES.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
A. M. Brown,	John Barton,
Hill Burgwin,	A. W. Gazzam,
T. J. Gallaher,	E. L. Faxon.
Joseph Hartman,	Thos. S. Mitchell,
J. S. Devlin.	O. J. McGann,
	Reuben Leonard.
	G. Schleiter.

GAS LIGHTING.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
John Shipton,	Maurice Wallace,
Samuel Morrow,	Joseph Moore,
D. McMeal,	S. Cameron,
John D Scully,	S. M. Fulton.
Z. Wainwright.	George McCoy,
	John Barton,
	G. C Shidle.

NIGHT POLICE.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Wm. Phillips,	John H. Hare,
James Reese,	David L. Fleming,
Charles A. Kehew,	Barclay Preston,
Henry Lloyd,	S. Deitrich,
Wm. J. Friday.	H. Moseley,
	David Sims,
	A. Lyons.

FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
J. A. Duncan,	David Sims,
Z Wainwright,	Maurice Wallace,
D. McMeal,	Addison Arthurs,
John Wilson,	H. D Seitz,
Isaac Jones,	H. H. Oliver, Sr.
W. H. Glenn.	Reuben Leonard,
	Andrew Lyons.

MARKETS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Jas. M. McEwen,	Joseph Caskey,
S. J. Wainwright,	John Seifferth,
Rich'd Thompson,	George Booth,
J. A. Duncan,	John C. Mattern.
James Litteli.	W. S. Smith,
	John Jahn,
	George McCoy,
	Evan Jones.

CITY PRINTING.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
P. H. Laufman,	John C. Mattern,
Sam'l McMahon,	John Simpson,
Jacob Ahl,	Joseph Shoeb,
Matthew Edwards,	Jno. G. Beckman,
David Kirk.	John Cregan,
	George McCoy,
	C. P Duff.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
H. E. White,	A. W. Gazzam,
B. Smidth,	R. H. Negley,
Levi Rush,	P. Bradley,
Joseph Hartman,	Jno. G. Beckman,
John Murdoch,	A. Black,
	Thos. S. Mitchell.

APPEALS FROM CITY ASSESSMENTS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
B. Rafferty,	W. S. Smith,
Joseph Hartman,	M. Fedder,
J. S. Devlin,	S. M. Fulton,
David Kirk.	Jos. Lang,
	E. H. Negley,
	Henry Mosely.

CITY PROPERTY.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Wm. Phillips,	John H. Hare.
W. H Glenn,	Henry Myers,
C. B. Seely,	J. Cregan,
David Aiken, Jr.,	Evan Jones,
Jas. B. Murray,	H. A. Diamond,
Henry Ahlborn.	John Daum,
	C. Selbert.

RAILROADS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Edw. House,	John Seifferth,
Ch. H. Armstrong,	R. M. Snodgrass,
E. P. Jones,	Edw. Barker,
David Aikin, Jr.,	Stephen Dietrich,
Hill Burgwin.	S. Beymer,
	And Lyons,
	John Jamison,
	Jacob Ahl, Sr.
	Oliver Ferson.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
Jas. Rees,	John H. Hare,
Edw. House,	Thos. A. Pender,
Sam'l McMahon,	H. D. Seitz,
Richd. Thompson.	J. E. McKelvy,
	C. P. Duff.

ROADS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
E. P. Jones.	Chas. W. Batchelor,
P. H. Laufman,	W. J. Moorhead,
Jno. Murdock, Jr.,	C. P. Duff,
Jno. D. Scully,	G. Schleiter,
Richd. Thompson.	Thos. Edwards,
	H. W. Oliver, Sr.

SURVEYS.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
R. G. Herron,	H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
A. H. Gross,	G. C Shidle,
Henry Lloyd,	Jno Fleming,
C. B. Seely,	Christ. Miller,
Matthew Edwards,	C. Selbert,
Jno. Murdock, Jr.,	J. B. Sneathan,
Hill Burgwin.	F. Kohne,
	John Barton.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
James Litteli,	B. W. Morgan,
Samuel Morrow.	H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
	R. M. Snodgrass.

The Lecture Last Evening.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's lecture on "Whited Sepulchres" came off at the Academy of Music last evening. It was the most brilliant ovation of the lecture season. The audience in attendance, for fashion, intelligence and overwhelming numbers, has never been excelled, and very rarely equalled in the city. Literally from pit to dome the building was crowded to suffocation with people. Seats in the fourth tier were at a premium, while the other portions of the house were packed full beyond the possibility of crowding in half a dozen more. The stage also held its full complement. The rush became so great that nearly half an hour before the commencement of the lecture the sale of tickets ceased, and none but those holding season tickets were admitted. Then hundreds were turned away. Had the house been twice as large it could hardly have accommodated all who sought admission.

The fair speaker appeared about eight o'clock and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Her discourse occupied about an hour and a half. It was thoroughly characteristic of the speaker, full of sarcasm, wit, eloquence and poetic beauty, clothed in strong language and forcible logic, which developed the most enthusiastic approval of the audience. It is aim at needless to epitomize what was said. Matters in Mormondom furnished an admirable text for handling in a free independent, vigorous, yet never offensive manner, that peculiar Utah problem, and its teaching in relation to the woman question. Sentiments and conclusions of the fair advocate of her sex, seeming to meet with the most cordial endorsement. It was throughout, perhaps, the best, as it was certainly the most flatteringly received of all Miss Dickinson's efforts, and has added fresh laurels to her already brilliant reputation.

At the close of the lecture the Committee were overwhelmed with requests for its repetition, or the substitution of any other. The desire to hear her seemed to be intense. Agreeable to these wishes the Committee consulted the lady, when she was engaged to talk again on Saturday night, the subject to be hereafter announced. This news will be gratifying alike to those who were disappointed last evening and those who were more fortunate. Another crowded house will, in all probability, be the result, and the committee will thus be rewarded for their efforts to please.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Meeting Last Night—Joint Session—Election of City Officers—Park Commissioners Elected.

Last evening, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a preceding meeting, Allegheny Councils assembled to elect city officers and transact such other business as might come before them.

Select Council.

This branch was called to order at the usual hour by President McBrier, when the following members answered to the call of the roll: Messrs. Gwinner, Hall, Huckenstein, Long, Megraw, Moul, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach, McBrier.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. J. W. Hall, member from the Second ward, was then sworn in by Mayor Callow. The gentleman was absent at the time of organization, when the oath was taken by his colleagues.

Select Council then proceeded to Common Council Chamber for the purpose of meeting in joint session to elect city officers.

No further business was transacted in the Select Council after the joint session, other than the non-currence in the resolution in relation to time of holding meetings.

Common Council.

President Warner occupied the chair. Members present—Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Gilliland, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herchenroether, Moul, M'Neill, Rowbottom, Reynolds, Slack, Seidle, Taggart, Thompson, Voegtly, and President Warner.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution providing for the holding of but one stated meeting of Councils each month, and fixing the second Thursday as the time. Adopted. Select Council non-concurred.

C. C. then received S. C. in joint session, after which the rules of Councils for 1869 were adopted for 1870, with the amendment in relation to the time of holding the meetings.

On motion, the new members were assigned the seats vacated by those retiring.

Adjourned.

Joint Session.

Called to order by President McBrier, of the Select branch, who stated the object.

Nomination and election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

City Printers—GAZETTE, *Mail* and *Freiheits Freund*.

Controller—W. M. Porter.

Treasurer—D. Macferron.

Solicitor—W. B. Rodgers.

City Engineer—Charles David.

Superintendent of Water Works—Wm Paul, Jr.

Street Commissioner—Thomas Megraw.

Assessor of Water Rents—David Cornelius.

City Assessor—R. R. Ray.

Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department—James E. Crow.

Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph—L. D. Mc Candless.

Weighmaster at Diamond Scales—Geo. B. McNulty.

Weighmaster at Second Ward Scales.—R. T. White.

Clerk to Committees—J. R. Oxley.

Salt Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark—C. Ackerman.

Wharf Master Eastern District—A. Dauffner.

Wharf Master Western District—S. R. Davis.

Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second ward, Wm. Murdoch, Third Ward, W. P. Iff.; Fourth ward, A. Dandson; Fifth ward, R. M. Park; Sixth ward, T. H. Gilson; Seventh ward, F Erk; Eighth ward, John McDowell, Wm. Oakley.

Janitor of City Hall.—Jas. Marshall.

The Chair stated there were two vacancies in the Park Commission to be filled, for which nominations were in order.

Messrs. Slack, McBrier, Long, Warner, McNeill, Peterson and Gilliland were nominated.

On motion of Mr. Warner Mr. Alfred Slack, of the Second ward, was elected by acclamation.

By permission Messrs. McBrier and Gilliland were allowed to withdraw their names.

A viva voce vote was then taken, resulting in the election of Mr. Hugh McNeill, of the Fourth ward.

President McBrier stated the Committees had not been fully completed, but that in a few days they would be ready for publication.

The joint session then adjourned.

Local Inspectors' Report.

The following report of the Local Inspectors for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869, was presented in the United States District Court, Judge McCandless presiding, yesterday morning:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 17, 1870.

HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS, JUDGE OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT:

We have the honor to submit the following, as our report for the quarter ending December 31, 1869: We have inspected fifty steamers of all classes, viz: Passenger steamers, 6; towing boats, 48; freight boats, 1; ferry boats, 1. Tonnage of passenger steamers, 2 585.29; towing boats, 238.48. Total, 15,472.02. Have issued licenses to 73 engineers and 75 pilots.

As this quarter ends the year, we will give a brief account or recapitulation of our doings during that time. During the year we have inspected 156 steamers, viz: passenger steamers, 6; towing boats, 98, ferry boats 10, freight boats 6; total 156, having a total tonnage of 4,010,460. Have issued licenses to 256 engineers and 267 pilots. Of the above steamers 27 were new; 129 boiler plates, old and new, have been condemned, also 4 boilers. 7 flues have been found defective and repairs ordered. 8 boiler heads have been rejected as defective. 8 steamers have gone out of service; 1 steamer was condemned as being unfit for service as a passenger vessel. 2 steam pipes bursted, in one case no damage of any consequence, in the other one life was lost.

The only accident of note that we have to report is the bursting of the main steam pipe of the towing boat Clipper, by which the second engineer on duty was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours afterwards. The accident was caused by a defect in the pipe of such a character as to render its discovery very difficult, if not impossible. After a careful examination of the pipe, and inquiry into the matter, the engineers are, in our opinion, entirely blameless.

We take this occasion to say that the boiler makers of this port as a class have been very careful and particular in regard to the iron used in the manufacture of new boilers, promptly rejecting all defective sheets, and in all cases notifying the inspectors of any defects in the heads or flanges that they might discern: taking great pains in making the steam boilers as perfect as it was in their power to do, and greatly aiding the inspectors in the performance of their duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEO. H. ATKINSON,
SAM WALKER,
Local Inspectors.

A Confidence Man Caught.

Officer Thomas Ponder yesterday arrested a man who gave his name as James Daly, attempting to play a confidence game on a German emigrant who had taken passage on the steamer Glendale for the west. It appears that the fellow had in his possession a quantity of spurious coin resembling $20 pieces, which he proposed to exchange with the German for greenbacks. The German consented to the trade provided the fellow would go to a bank and show him that the money was genuine. The two came up Fifth avenue and Daly requested his friend to stop on the side walk while he would go into the bank. Instead of going into the bank, he went up a stairway and soon returned, when he had a short conversation with the German, who appeared to be satisfied, and started to the boat to get the greenbacks. Daly promising to meet him on the wharf, when the exchange was to be made. The officer, whose attention had been attracted to the fellow by seeing him jingling the coin in his hand before he went aboard the boat and had been following him, kept a quiet watch on him up to this time and, thinking that the trade had been made, arrested Daly. The German was sent for and related the transaction as above stated.

After making the arrest, officer Ponder conducted his prisoner to the office of United States Commissioner Gamble, where search was made. Daly claimed to be a resident of New York. He had in his possession twenty pieces of what appeared to be gold coins of the denomination of twenty dollars, but which, on inspection, proved to be of worthless metal. They were close imitations of the twenty dollar pieces, but the mottos were not the same. He denied that he had attempted to pass them, or that he had made any overtures to dispose of them to the German. An information was made against him, however, and he was committed for a hear ng this afternoon.

At Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, the ladies will find a great variety of lace articles, collars, handkerchiefs, cuffs, kid gloves, sashes, cloaks, loops and ornaments, jet and plated jewelry and an immeasible quantity of fancy articles. Another crowded house will, in all probability, be the result, and the committee will thus be rewarded for their efforts to please.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—The case of Troy vs. steamboat "Fair Play" was resumed this morning. Jury out.

The case of Irwin vs. Shaffer & Blunden was held over until to-morrow morning for final disposition.

The first case taken up this morning was that of Samuel McClurkan vs. Moses R. Thompson et al. This was an injunction for a certain piece of ground situated in the First ward, Pittsburgh, the right title to which, the plaintiff claims, is in him, and not in the defendant. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day.

34. McCullough vs. White Twister.
42. Coal Bluff Mining Co., et. al. vs. Wenona Coal Co.
54. Rees vs. Morrow.
82. Hill Patterson & Co. vs. Baker & Hanlon
96. Filin vs. Graham.
105. Grier & Boyd vs. Tomlinson & Co.
106 Smith vs. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Co.
110. Citizen Oil Refinery vs. Dilworth & Denny.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, January 18.—In the case of Stright vs. Buchanan, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $142 15.

In the Great Western Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City vs. Frank Ketterly and wife, a verdict was found for the defendants.

The next case taken up this morning was that of James Talbert vs. Michael Spain. Action in ejectment for property in Eighth ward, Pittsburgh. Referred to surveyors, by consent of counsel, and jury withdrawn.

Burke & Glass vs. Francis L. Lee. Action to recover for work done and materials furnished, for the erection of a house for defendant. Jury out.

John Franz vs. Jones & Laughlins. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the removal of the coal underlying the farm of the plaintiff in South Fayette township. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

55. Scott vs. Rossburgh et ux.
384 Shields vs. McAboy.
98. Hassinger vs. Patton's Executors.
122 Rogers & Bro. vs. Hays.
24. Horner vs. Abbott.
41. Bradshaw vs. Duff.
42. Com. for use vs. Baker.
43. " " " Taylor.
44. " " " Pierce.
45. " " " Smith.
46. " " " Huey.
51. Sproul vs. Tilton.
57. Davis & Bro. vs. Schalk.
58. Stein vs. Hutchison.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, January 18.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Heckert, indicted for the larceny of wool, was taken up. This case was tried during the present term of court, but the jury failed to agree and were discharged. The jury in the second trial found a verdict of guilty. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed.

The indictments against Edward Roseman for illegal liquor selling, were, on motion, quashed by the court.

There being no further business, the jurors in attendance were finally discharged, and court adjourned until Saturday morning.

THAT CONTRACT QUESTION.

Petroleum Association—Another Meeting Yesterday—More Discussion and the Matter to be Investigated.

Yesterday morning another meeting of the Petroleum Association was held at the Robinson House to take into consideration the contract question.

There was a very large attendance of those interested in the trade. Vice-President R. S. Waring, Esq., presided, with Mr. Henry Metzgar as Secretary.

Mr. Long, one of the signers of the call for the meeting, stated that at a former gathering a form of contract had been adopted by a vote of nine to twelve. It was thought, however, that the matter might be arranged to the more perfect satisfaction of all concerned, for which purpose another meeting had been called. The matter was one of the greatest importance, and should receive the most careful consideration. The proper regulations of the trade in future and the relations between buyer and seller would depend in a great measure on the form to be adopted, and it was desirable that all conflicting interests be harmonized as far as possible. He, therefore, moved the appointment of a Committee of Five to reconsider the whole matter and report at a future meeting.

The motion elicited a lengthy discussion, participated in by Messrs. Stockdale, Metzgar, Mckee and others, during which the difficulties in the case, as heretofore laid before our readers, were pretty thoroughly canvassed. Finally, on motion of Captain J. T. Stockdale, Messrs. H. M. Long, B. W. Morgan, J. Wagner, Arnold Hertz and R. S. Waring were appointed a committee, to whom the matter was referred with instructions to report at a future meeting to be called by the Chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

THIEF CAPTURED.

The Stolen Watches — Arrest of the Thief and Recovery of the Goods.

Chief of Police Bowden of Allegheny, yesterday arrested George Rowen, a colored boy about seventeen years of age, suspecting that he was implicated if not the perpetrator of the robbery at Orr & McConahy's, an account of which we published yesterday. Further developments proved his suspicions to have been correct, as the boy had one of the stolen watches, the gold watch, in his possession. He was tracked to the outer depot on the P., Ft. W. & C. R'y, where he had got into the bag gage car of a train which was about to leave for the west when captured. When he saw Chief Bowden coming he threw the watch away, jumped out of the car and endeavored to effect his escape. He was captured, however, admitted the robbery, and informed the officer that the gold case he had stolen had been left with the barkeeper of the Red Lion Hotel, and that the other watches had been given to a negro who worked in a drug store on St. Clair street. When near the Mayor's office, the negro to whom he said he had given the watches was passing, the diamond pin and Chief Bowden, after disposing of his prisoner, followed and arrested him. He admitted to having the goods, and told the officer if he would go with him he would get them for him. The Chief accompanied him to this city and secured all the watches and the cases in the places stated. Information was made against Rowen, charging him with the larceny, and he will have a hearing to-day.

Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh.

It will be seen by the official notice of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh that at a meeting of the directors, held on Monday, John H. Shoenberger, Esq., was elected President, and David McCandless, Esq., Vice President of the bank.

This noble old bank has for many years, under the Presidency of James B. Murray, Esq., enjoyed a career of great prosperity—many times, in periods of panic and depression, coming to the relief of our merchants and manufacturers when others hesitated, and by a liberal and generous policy, which in the end proved to be also wise and conservative, aided its numerous customers and many who had not been its customers to pass safely through the most trying times. None of our banking institutions can number more among our business men who are solvent and prosperous by reason of time helps furnished in the crisis of their affairs. It will be regretted by this class generally that Mr. Murray relinquished his place in the Exchange Bank. The new president, Mr. Shoenberger, it is needless to say, is a gentleman whose name at once challenges universal confidence. His great experience in the conduct of his own large business, his well known far seeing sagacity and circumspection, whether in private or public affairs, render it certain that if he will consent to continue in the position now assigned to him by the stockholders and directors, the future history of the bank will not be less honorable or less prosperous than the past.

Card.

Wm. Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and a kind and discriminating public, for their very liberal patronage extended to him for so many years, and respectfully informs them of his return from the different markets with a large stock of goods and some extra bargains in fancy and staple goods, suitable for the present season, which are now open for inspection, and as usual will be offered at very low prices, thereby rendering all clearance sales unnecessary. During the past season, owing to the great throng many of our customers could not be waited on. In the future, arrangements will be made so that all can be waited on promptly, pleasantly and profitably, by able and experienced assistants, at 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE POOR.

Seventh Annual Report of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

As the year 1869 draws to a close, "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," gladly presents its Seventh Annual Report to its friends and patrons, humbly grateful to the Giver of all Good, who has prompted so many to aid and sustain it in its work among the needy and suffering.

In reading the Scriptures, we find that in no path of Christian duty are there so many jewels of promise, as in that which brings the Christian in contact with his helpless fellow beings. The ground upon which the merciful man stands, in Holy Writ, is one of such great advantage, and so great are the promises made to him, that one cannot help wondering that selfishness, where there is not a love of the work, does not attract more persons to engage in aiding and relieving the worthy poor.

While we would not incite to works of benevolence by the promises of reward alone, we would, and do, remember the fact that *He who doeth all things well*, inspired the holy men of the Bible to register upon its pages the richest promises of compensation and temporal rewards to those who consider the poor. David says in the 41st Psalm: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor. The Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth, and thou will not deliver him unto the will of his enemies. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing. Thou wilt make his bed in his sickness."

In the 25th chapter of Matthew, in the sublime description of the Judgment Day, the Great King, passing by all the mighty and heroic deeds and achievements of the people and kingdoms of the world, singled out and designated the simple officens of benevolence and charity as the crowning virtues of those to whom he said: "*Come, blessed of my father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungry, and ye gave me to eat, I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; sick, and ye visited me. I was in prison, and ye came to me.*"

In his reproof to those condemned to everlasting punishment, *their failure in these duties He specified* as their crowning sin. Taking these examples from the highest, holiest source, we cannot do wrong in urging, as an incentive to engage in the work of doing good, the precious promises of the Bible.

It will, perhaps, be profitable and interesting, to briefly review the history of this Association since its organization, in the First Presbyterian Church, December 22d, 1852, at a meeting of delegates from the various churches of the city, called for the purpose of forming a society to afford relief to th destitute and suffering; to encourage industry, economy and temperance; giving spiritual advice, and seeking, by every possible means, to elevate the condition of the poor; to establish a systematic course of relief, which should, if possible, in a measure, relieve the city of the annoyance of paupers and street beggars.

During the first year, the Association expended one thousand four hundred and ninety one dollars; distributed four thousand seven hundred bushels of coal, giving relief to three hundred and eighty families. The second year, it expended two thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars and distributed eleven thousand bushels of coal; relieving four hundred and fifty families; the managers making one thousand visits to the sick and suffering. During the third year, it expended three thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars; distributing seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-three bushels of coal. Over fifteen hundred visits were made by the Managers, and relief given in ninety five cases. The fourth year, the Association expended one thousand five hundred and fifty two dollars, closing its labors in debt. The Fifth Annual Report shows an expenditure of two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents; relief being given to six hundred and twenty-nine families. The Sixth Annual report says: During the past winter the managers made twelve hundred and fifty-eight visits; giving assistance to six hundred families, two hundred of whom were widows, at an expenditure of three thousand eight hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty cents, closing its labors in debt to the Treasurer.

The first Monday of last December the Board met, at its preliminary meeting to make arrangements for its winter's work, while heavy hear